

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 158

14 August 1979

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

XINHUA Views Chrysler's Financial Difficulties B 1
Vice Premier Wang Zhen Meets U.S. Professor B 1

SOVIET UNION

RENMIN RIBAO Article on Soviet Global Warfare [5 Aug] C 1
PRC, USSR Sign Trade Agreement, Delegation Departs Moscow C 2
Explosion at Soviet Coal Mine Noted C 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Han Nianlong Speech at 10th PRC-SRV Talks E 1
KYODO: PRC, SRV Negotiators Trade 'Bitter Denunciations' E 3
SRV August Border Provocations Reported E 3
SRV Continues Driving Refugees Into PRC E 4
SRV Minister on Possible U.S. Airlift of Refugees E 4
Geng Biao Pays Visit to Hoang Van Hoan E 4
Interview With Old Comrades of Hoang Van Hoan E 5
Democratic Kampuchea Issues Statement Refuting SRV Propaganda E 6

SOUTH ASIA

Further Reportage on Sri Lankan Prime Minister's Visit to China F 1
Meeting With Li Xiannian F 1
Banquet in Beijing F 1
Meeting With Deng Yingchao F 3
Visit to Mao Memorial F 4
Leading Indian Trade Unions Strike for Higher Pay F 4
PRC Ambassador Presents Credentials to Pakistan's Ziaul Haq F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC Agricultural Delegation Ends Visit to FRG G 1
Turkish Criticism of Soviet Aid Cited G 1
Briefs: British Environmental Specialist; G 1
Painting Exhibition in Vienna

EASTERN EUROPE

Ceausescu Discusses Foreign Policy, Energy Problems H 1
RENMIN RIBAO Article [28 Jul] H 2
Romania Supports Zimbabwean People's Struggle H 3
Romanian President Meets U.S. Delegation H 3

Tito Discusses Nonalignment With Santiago Carrillo	H 4
XINHUA Describes Reconstruction Efforts in Montenegro	H 4
XINHUA Notes Growth of GDR Foreign Trade Problems	H 5
XINHUA Notes Dismissal of Polish Power, Atomic Energy Minister	H 5
Warsaw Marks Anniversary of WW II Uprising	H 5

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PRC To Send Technicians to Congo 'Naval Yard'	I 1
Romanian President Arrives in Syria	I 1
Iranian Delegation Leaves Iran for EEC Talks	I 1
Briefs: Zambian Delegation's Hangzhou Visit	I 1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

New Ecuadorean President Roldos Sworn In	J 1
Chilean Ambassador Denies Report of Pinochet Visit to PRC [AFP]	J 1

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Beijing Radio on Taiwan's National Reconstruction Conference	K 1
--	-----

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

State Council Issues Standardization Regulations [GONGREN RIBAO 14 Aug]	L 1
GONGREN RIBAO Comments on Dividends for Capitalists [31 Jul]	L 1
Fang Yi Addresses Meeting of Agro-Scientists, Experts	L 3
RENMIN RIBAO Commentator Urges Farmland Capital Construction [29 Jul]	L 5
National Energy Conservation Meeting Held in Nanjing	L 8
Public Security Ministry Holds Harbin Fire Prevention Meeting	L 10
RENMIN RIBAO Publishes 'Hebei LITERATURE' Article on Art [31 Jul]	L 10
RENMIN RIBAO Report on Criticism [31 Jul]	L 13
RENMIN RIBAO Criticism [31 Jul]	L 14
GUANGMING RIBAO Criticism [20 Jul]	L 16
Correction to PLA Continues Production for Civilian Sector	L 21
Briefs: Geothermal Energy Resources;	L 21
Chinese Young Pioneers Society	L 21

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Wan Li Attends Memorial Service for PLA Leader	O 1
Jiangxi Security Organs Step Up Reversal of Verdicts	O 3
JIANGXI RIBAO Comments on Reversal of Verdicts [12 Aug]	O 3
Bai Rubing Addresses Shandong CCP Meetings	O 4
Jiangsu Holds Nationality, Religious Work Conference	O 6
Shanghai Youth Federation Ends Session, Elects Officials	O 6
Aftermath of Recent Shanghai Student Clash Viewed	O 7
Wan Li Gives Instructions on College Exam Cheating	O 8
RENMIN RIBAO on Commune's Discussion on Truth Criterion [5 Aug]	O 9
Briefs: Shandong Criminal Justice	O 10

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Xi Zhongxun Speaks at Guangdong Production, Economy Drive	P 1
Xi Zhongxun Attends Guangdong PLA Party Meeting	P 5
Guangdong: NANFANG RIBAO on State's Investment in Agriculture [4 Aug]	P 5
NANFANG RIBAO Calls for Economizing Electricity in Guangdong [3 Aug]	P 8
Hunan's Wan Da Addresses Provincial Meetings 7 August	P 10
Hunan Official Tells of Diversifying Rural Economy	P 12
Hunan Holds Conference on Arranging Employment	P 14
Hunan Brigade Held Up as Example of Diligence, Thrift	P 15
Briefs: Guangdong Hydroelectric Stations;	P 15
Hunan Rehabilitations	

SOUTHWEST REGION

An Pingsheng Speaks at Yunnan Industry Conference	Q 1
---	-----

NORTH REGION

Shannxi: Ma Wenrui Addresses Meeting on Training Cadres	R 1
Tianjin RIBAO Cites Need To Learn From Foreign Experiences	R 1
Beijing Municipal Construction Featured in 'Beijing REVIEW'	R 2
Briefs: Tianjin New Products; Tianjin TV Camera;	R 4
Tianjin Laser, Tianjin Birth Control	

NORTHEAST REGION

Yang Yichen, Other Heilongjiang Leaders Meet PLA Heroes	S 1
Heroes Report Group Departure	S 1
Heilongjiang To Hold Business Survey, Registration	S 2
Heilongjiang Farm-Machine Operators, Productivity Praised	S 3
Briefs: Heilongjiang Dairy Products; Heilongjiang	S 3
Job Opportunities; Heilongjiang TV	
University	

NORTHWEST REGION

Qinghai Prefecture Celebrates 25th Founding Anniversary	T 1
Xinjiang Party Committee Meeting on Policy Toward Intellectuals	T 1

XINHUA VIEWS CHRYSLER'S FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

OW140250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Washington, August 13 (XINHUA)--The third largest car maker in the United States Chrysler has run into serious financial difficulties and pleaded for government aid. This presents a gloomy picture for the U.S. car industry. Since spring this year, the car industry has suffered a sales slump. While new passenger car sales of the major car corporations for the year to date are off 8.7 percent, Chrysler is down 18.1 percent as compared with a year earlier. It has a stockpile of at least 80,000 cars and trucks valued at 700 million dollars. Its show-rooms are over stocked with unsold units.

As a result, the Chrysler Corporation announced last week that it had a record 207 million dollars loss in the second quarter of the year on top of a 200 million dollars loss in 1978. The total loss for 1979 is expected to be 500 million dollars. In 1980 the loss will probably hit another 300 million dollars. A total three-year loss will reach one billion dollars. Up to now, Chrysler has a long-term debt of 1.16 billion dollars on its books as of June 30 this year, in addition to its short-term borrowing. Chrysler, which has a total of 131,100 employees across the country, laid off 4,600 blue-collar workers on August 9, bringing the total to 23,800 and announced that it planned to lay off 5,000 white-collar workers across the country beginning this week. This means that about 20 percent of its white-collar workers will lose their jobs. Chrysler's chairman J.J. Riccardo requested one billion dollars in federal aid to solve its financial trouble on August 1 and announced that it will freeze wages and benefits for two years in its plants in the country. On August 9, the Carter administration indicated it may recommend federal loan guarantees for the ailing Chrysler Corp but rejected its request for a one billion dollars aid, declaring that "government financial assistance to private companies is neither desirable nor appropriate." The United Automobile Workers' Chrysler Council rejected the appeal for wage and benefits freeze on the same day.

The Chrysler's crisis has caused deep concern in the country. The new treasury secretary, William Miller, said the automobile industry has been hard hit by the economic downturn and uncertainty concerning the availability and price of gasoline and it will take time to change the situation in car production. On August 10, governors of six key industrial states in which the Chrysler Corporation has operations asked the Carter administration to help the money-losing automobile manufacturer rehabilitate it. Senator Donald Riegle (Michigan) said 700,000 workers would be unemployed if the financially ailing automaker failed.

VICE PREMIER WANG ZHEN MEETS U.S. PROFESSOR

OW131238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen met and had a cordial conversation with Professor Hsiung Hsu of Ohio State University, here this afternoon. Present at the meeting was Sun Junren, vice-president of the Chinese Society of Electronics. Professor Hsu arrived in China on July 14 for a series of lectures on non-linear optics at the invitation of the Chinese Society of Electronics.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON SOVIET GLOBAL WARFARE

HF101210 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 79 p 6 HK

[International study notes by Shi Fang [0013 5364]: "Not a False Alarm"]

[Text] General (Robel Klotz) of Belgium wrote a book titled "Defenseless Europe" a few years ago. The gist of this book was that: Taking NATO unawares, the Soviet Union would send its superior military forces to wage a blitzkrieg on the western part of West Germany and drive straight into the Rhine within 48 hours. (Klotz) was a former commander of the Belgian 16th Armored Division stationed near Cologne, West Germany. He was once research director of the NATO Defense Institute.

His book caused some unrest as soon as it was published. Needless to say, it was widely divergent from the "detente spirit" and naturally was criticized by Moscow. Even in West Europe, some people held that Europe was in the "times of peace and prosperity" and was "the safest continent in the world" so that this book on warfare seemed to be out of keeping with the times.

However, a few years after, some books on the third world war were published in the Western countries. Among them was "The Third World War" published in Britain. This book attracted close attention. This March, two books, "The Third World War Has Begun" and "The Third World War (the Japan Chapter)--The Soviet Army Has Landed in Japan," were published in Japan. Some of these books became bestsellers and continued to spread their influence. Each of them had its own characteristics. Yet they held the same view and pointed out: The Soviet Union provoked the war.

Why is it that these books which are regarded by some people as "utterly absurd" have been published one after another and have attracted ever closer attention? We can easily find an answer just by reviewing the situation since the convocation of the European Security Conference which Moscow lavished praise on and which was lauded by some Westerners.

Let us first talk about Europe. This continent, where the two world wars broke out, is at present under the pressure of the powerful Soviet armed forces. There, Moscow has in the past few years increased its superiority in the sphere of conventional weapons. By deploying SS-20 guided missiles, it has also gained superiority in the sphere of strategic nuclear weapons where the West always thought that it could offset Soviet superiority. Therefore, UPI said: "Some high-ranking NATO strategists are so worried about the Soviet guided missiles which are daily increasing in number that they can hardly have a good sleep."

Let us look at the East. The Soviet Union has not relaxed its threat against Japan. Since last year, it has sent more troops to guard Kunashiri and Etorofu, two of Japan's four northern islands it occupied by force, and has started to build military bases on them. Recently it sent another aircraft carrier "Minsk" and some new-type missile-carrying cruisers and large tank carriers to join its Pacific Fleet.

What makes one feel more ill at ease is that the Soviet Union has become more and more aggressive and has continued to make trouble in southern Africa, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, west Asia and Southeast Asia, so that the world situation is more turbulent and strained. By doing so, Moscow aims at expansion in these areas and proceeds from the interests of its global strategy. As pointed out in the book "The Third World War Has Begun," the future war aims at seizing resources and, in the final analysis, is a war to seize petroleum.

I. 14 Aug 79

C 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

Without petroleum, the West will be in disorder and cannot move an inch. More than half of the other important resources needed by the West come from remote Africa. When some one controls the petroleum producing regions and the sea passages, West Europe, Japan and the United States will become helpless.

A strong neighboring army is pressing on to the border and the passages are being threatened--this is a hard fact facing West Europe and Japan. They naturally feel pain at seeing this Soviet threat. Therefore, some far-sighted people have written books to air their views and draw public attention to this danger. This is why these books were written and widely circulated. Therefore, they are not out of keeping with the times but have been published in good time. They are not giving a false alarm but are carrying a sensible appeal.

War has never ceased in the past 30 years. A common characteristic of the local wars which occur ever more frequently is the presence of the shadow of the polar bear. The danger of a world war looms large. If people face the facts squarely instead of shutting their eyes and make the necessary preparations, it is possible to postpone a new world war. They will not be taken unawares even if a war breaks out. This is probably one of the aims of the authors of these books.

PRC, USSR SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT, DELEGATION DEPARTS MOSCOW

OW132148 Beijing XINHUA in English 2127 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, August 13 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade delegation headed by Chen Jie, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home today.

During its stay here, the delegation signed an agreement on exchange of goods and payments between China and the Soviet Union for 1979.

Among those seeing the Chinese delegation off at the airport was I. T. Grishin, Soviet vice-minister of foreign trade. Also present at the airport was Tian Zengpei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here.

EXPLOSION AT SOVIET COAL MINE NOTED

OW140010 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] According to a XINHUA report from Moscow, the Soviet news agency TASS has reported that on 10 August a gas explosion occurred at the (Chiryanzimohin) coal mine under the Kalashino-Don Coal Production Association in the Ukraine, USSR, causing casualties. Western countries estimate that the casualties caused by the explosion could be tremendous because TASS normally only reports exceptionally serious incidents, not general ones.

HAN NIANLONG SPEECH AT 10TH PRC-SRV TALKS

OW140318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

["Han Nianlong--Hanoi Will Ruin Itself by Pursuing Regional Hegemonism"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--China's chief negotiator told his Vietnamese counterpart here today that Sino-Vietnamese talks are facing "serious difficulties and tests" owing to the obstinate and perverse actions of the Vietnamese authorities. He made an earnest appeal that the Vietnamese side create the necessary conditions for the progress of the negotiations instead of obstructing and sabotaging them.

In his speech at the tenth plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese talks today, Han Nianlong, head of the Chinese Government delegation, categorically refuted the "five points" on opposing hegemonism made by the Vietnamese side at the seventh plenary meeting.

He said that the "five points" "actually try to cover up hegemonism while purporting to be 'anti-hegemonist'; they make no mention of and dare not touch on the key issue of sending no troops to a foreign country and the need of withdrawing troops already stationed abroad. The Vietnamese authorities dispatched 200,000 troops to invade Kampuchea, and those troops are still hanging on there and continuing their massacre of patriotic army men and civilians of Kampuchea and enforcing a policy of colonial enslavement. This is a typical case of Vietnamese regional hegemonism condemned by the whole world. World opinion and the leaders of many states have pointed out that the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and maintenance of its troops there constitute the 'key factor' in the present situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia. So long as the Vietnamese aggressor troops stay in Kampuchea and Laos, there can be no peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia. Why has the Vietnamese side kept silent on this key issue if it is genuinely prepared to discuss the question of opposition to hegemony? How can your proposal be described as one 'opposing hegemonism'? The Vietnamese authorities have subjected Laos and Kampuchea to their political, military and economic control and enslavement, setting up 'an Indochinese federation', turning Indochina into an anti-China base and threatening the security of the countries in Southeast Asia. Yet they evaded the questions of refraining from using other countries' territories or bases for threat, subversion and armed invasion against the other side or any other countries. Betraying the interests of their own people and ignoring their national dignity, the present Vietnamese leaders have linked their regional hegemonism with the social imperialists' global hegemonist strategy and their policy of southward drive, concluded with the Soviet Union a treaty in the nature of a military alliance and provided it with the use of naval and air bases, threatening the security of China and infiltrating and expanding into Southeast Asia. Yet your 'five points' do not at all touch upon the questions of opposing other countries' efforts to seek hegemony, non-participation in military blocs and non-provision of military bases to foreign countries. What evidence of 'opposing hegemonism' is there? There can be no other explanation to your so-called 'five points' but that they aim at confusing right and wrong and defending and boosting the greater and lesser hegemonists. Obviously, they cannot cover up the hideous features of the Vietnamese authorities' regional hegemonism or help them in any way."

Han Nianlong pointed out that the clumsy tricks the Vietnamese authorities play with the so-called "five points" on opposing hegemonism and their words and deeds at the conference table have proved that their "sincerity" towards the negotiations is false. At present, he said, the Vietnamese side still keeps up its armed provocations and its intrusions into China's border areas. In the period since the end of June alone, there occurred more than one hundred and ten incidents in which the Vietnamese side fired and shelled and carried out armed intrusions into Chinese territory.

In Kampuchea, he went on, they have worked out and executed a long-term plan for moving many Vietnamese into Kampuchea for resettlement in an attempt to gradually assimilate and eventually condemn the Kampuchean nation to extinction. In the case of Laos the Vietnamese authorities have used tens of thousands of troops and many officials, advisers and special agents to gain tight control over all departments and thereby instituted their fascist colonial rule. In order to turn Laos and Kampuchea into springboards or bases for threatening, subverting and invading Southeast Asian countries, the Vietnamese authorities are massing heavy troops on the Kampuchean Thai border and continuously sending their men to sneak into Thailand in preparation for a war of aggression against Thailand. They are also fostering and financing secret Thai opposition organizations and armed groups on Lao territory. They have gone on dumping Indochinese refugees, causing anxiety and chaos in the ASEAN countries.

Han Nianlong stressed that "facts have irrefutably proved that it is the Vietnamese regional hegemonists who are perpetrating 'territorial expansion', 'aggression' and 'interference in other countries' internal affairs in IndoChina and Southeast Asia".

He said: "The present Vietnamese leadership has betrayed President Ho Chi Minh, undermined the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, frenziedly pursued a policy of opposition and hostility toward China and has become most unpopular inside its own country. After the reunification of Vietnam, its people have urgently demanded an increase in the industrial and agricultural production, economic growth and better living conditions. But the Vietnamese authorities, while using their armed forces for wars of aggression and expansion abroad, have been perpetrating wanton suppression, purge and persecution at home, thus imposing extremely heavy burdens on the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people have been condemned to unprecedented misery. Their grievances are sharply on the increase and their contradictions with the Vietnamese authorities are becoming increasingly acute. Internationally the Vietnamese authorities have lost all the prestige won by the Vietnamese people through long years of revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggles and have incurred public wrath and landed themselves in a state of dire isolation. They are already in a sorry plight and face a future dreadful to contemplate. In human history, there is no lack of precedents wherein those acting against the will of the people and the tide of history set out to do harm to others but end up by ruining themselves."

Han Nianlong said that to ensure the success of the negotiations, the Chinese side hopes that the Vietnamese side will adopt a serious attitude, give serious consideration to the eight-point proposal put forward by the Chinese side on relations between the two countries, and will act and put an end to its policies of opposition and hostility toward China and the pursuance of regional hegemonism.

I. 14 Aug 79

E 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

First and foremost, he stressed, it must withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and Laos, cease to carry out armed provocation and intrusion into Chinese territory, withdraw from those islands it has occupied in China's Nansha Island group and stop its inhuman export of refugees.

KYODO: PRC, SRV NEGOTIATORS TRADE 'BITTER DENUNCIATIONS'

OW140758 Tokyo KYODO in English 0754 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing Aug 14 (KYODO)--China and Vietnam traded bitter denunciations of each other Tuesday at the 10th plenary of the Sino-Vietnamese peace talks but neither appeared to be ready to call off the negotiations.

Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlong accused Vietnam of not showing any "repentance" for territorial expansion, military provocations and fleeing of refugees. His Vietnamese counterpart, Dinh Nho Liem, countered with a charge that China is the "most bellicose expansionist." Han said that since the talks began in April Vietnam has showed no "repentance" for territorial expansion, military provocations and the flight of refugees and added that the Vietnamese "words and deeds" at the conference table have proved that "their sincerity towards the negotiations is false."

Dinh cited as an example of China being a hegemonist the Sino-Indian war, occupation of Paracel Island in the South China Sea, and the Sino-Vietnamese war early this year. He also accused China of supporting shah of Iran during this year's revolution in his country and assisting anti-revolutionary groups following the establishment of the pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan. Dinh also charged that Chinese troops have newly seized part of Vietnamese territory following the Sino-Vietnamese war and provoked armed incidents on more than 500 occasions.

SRV AUGUST BORDER PROVOCATIONS REPORTED

OW140758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese armed personnel have been firing frequently across the border of China's Yunnan Province and Guangxi Autonomous Region since early August, killing and wounding many Chinese border inhabitants.

At 16:00 hours on August 2, when Wang Jinfu of the Hekou farm in Yunnan Province was going home, he was attacked by three Vietnamese armed personnel from ambush. Two bullets hit him in the chest, killing him immediately. On August 7, two Vietnamese armed personnel intruded 100 metres over China's border and fired at peasants working in the fields of Pinganzhai production brigade, Shilicun people's commune, Jinping County, and killed a mule. At 11:00 and again at 15:10 on August 10, Vietnamese armed personnel fired altogether 15 shells at Yanjiawan Village of Tianpeng people's commune in Funing County, Yunnan Province, killing and wounding 7 Chinese.

In early August, Vietnamese armed forces shot at the border areas of Maguan, Malipo, Hekou and Jinping counties of Yunnan Province on 17 occasions, firing a total of more than 2,000 bullets and 18 shells of various types. At 15:30 on August 8, a Vietnamese armed public securityman, covered by three other public securitymen, intruded into Qilong production brigade of Longbang people's commune in Jingxi County, Guangxi, and pointed his gun at Chinese peasants working in the fields. At 8:40 on August 10, Vietnamese armed personnel fired shots and shells on height 438 in Kafang brigade of the Youyi Pass people's commune in Pingxiang area.

I. 14 Aug 79

E 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV CONTINUES DRIVING REFUGEES INTO PRC

OW131254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Kunming, August 13 (XINHUA)--Ninetythree more Vietnamese refugees have recently been driven into border areas of China, according to information from Hekou and Jinping in China's Yunnan Province.

Refugees Truong Lao Tu, Long Tieu Dat and others told how their families, with 23 members in all, were forced by Vietnamese public security officers to leave Phong Tho County in Lai Chau Province where they had lived for generations, and driven to China at the point of the bayonet. This happened on the first day of the international conference on Indochinese refugees held in Geneva on July 20 and 21, they said.

"Vietnamese public security officers forced us to vacate our houses because they wanted to lay mines and store gas bombs there," Truong Lao Tu said. "They ordered us to move between July 19 and 23."

Eight members of refugee Ly Bach Giao's family and another family were forced to cross over to the Babo production brigade in Jinping County, Yunnan Province, China, on August 6. "We were farmers for many years in a village in Lai Chau Province," Ly Bach Giao said. "In order to 'purify the border', the Vietnamese authorities have driven us out of the village where we had been living for generations," he added. Leaving their houses and heavy furniture, they ran away to another village, but Vietnamese public security officers ran after them until they were forced out of Vietnam. Khuong Phuc Lan, his family, and seven other families were similarly forced to leave Vietnam and go to Hekou County, in Yunnan, China.

SRV MINISTER ON POSSIBLE U.S. AIRLIFT OF REFUGEES

OW132127 Beijing XINHUA in English 2114 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA)--Large numbers of Vietnamese are potential refugees and some 3 million Vietnamese, including 1.5 million ethnic Chinese, may want to leave Vietnam. This was announced by Vietnamese Secretary of State Nguyen Co Thach recently, according to a UPI dispatch from Hanoi yesterday. In an interview with American newsmen, Nguyen Co Thach said that stopping all refugee boats was difficult. He added that Vietnam was willing to discuss details of a possible airlift from Ho Chi Minh City to the United States by U.S. chartered aircraft.

GENG BIAO PAYS VISIT TO HOANG VAN HOAN

OW131332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA)--Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, called on Hoang Van Hoan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam, at his residence here this afternoon.

Comrade Geng Biao inquired after the health of Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, who expressed heartfelt thanks for the call. Geng Biao was accompanied during the call by Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee.

I. 14 Aug 79

E 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

INTERVIEW WITH OLD COMRADES OF HOANG VAN HOAN

OW132201 Beijing XINHUA in English 2116 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

["Feature: Interview With Two Old Comrades-in-Arms of Hoang Van Hoan"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Nanning, August 13 (XINHUA correspondent Zhu Shi)--Mo Yifan and Zhao Lequn, comrades-in-arms of the late President Ho Chi Minh and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Vietnamese National Assembly Hoang Van Hoan, were elated when they learnt on August 8 that Hoang Van Hoan had escaped the political persecution of the Vietnamese authorities and arrived in Beijing.

Mo Yifan is a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and vice-secretary general of the district political consultative council. In 1943-47, he taught at a military training course of the Revolutionary League for Independence in Vietnam at the invitation of the late President Ho Chi Minh. In those years of struggle and hardship, he was together with his Vietnamese comrades-in-arms. Hence his joy at the news of Hoang Van Hoan's escape from persecution.

Guangxi was the scene of revolutionary activities of the late President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan and other veteran Vietnamese revolutionaries. Their struggle for national independence and liberation and against the French colonialists had the firm support of the people there. A profound friendship was forged between them.

This correspondent called on Mo Yifan and Zhao Lequn, who had fought side by side with Hoang Van Hoan and other Vietnamese comrades-in-arms. Zhao Lequn, member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said that the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples was engraved in their hearts, and no force on earth could undermine it. There are many moving stories about President Ho Chi Minh's early activities in China. In 1926, Hoang Van Hoan and some Vietnamese youths came to China's Guangzhou to take part in the training class sponsored by President Ho Chi Minh. Engine trouble occurred when their ship was approaching Wu Zhou. All the passengers aboard were in danger of drowning. At this juncture the people of Wu Zhou came to their rescue.

Recalling the past, 69-year old Zhao Lequn said that there are numerous examples of the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Vietnam. From 1936 to 1941, President Ho Chi Minh and Comrade Hoang Van Hoan made many friends with the Chinese people in Longzhou, Jingxi and Napo where they were engaged in revolutionary activities against the French colonialists. In August and September, 1944, President Ho Chi Minh was surrounded by troops in Pingmeng village, Napo County. Risking his life, a local peasant leader Su Zhongliang carried President Ho Chi Minh on his back to escape from the village and hid him near a grotto in the mountains. Despite their own privations, the local people provided the Vietnamese comrades with food and shelter. President Ho lived there for two months and returned to Vietnam after the enemy withdrew. After the victory of the Vietnamese revolution, President Ho invited Su Zhongliang to visit Hanoi several times.

In the course of his revolutionary activity, President Ho once stayed in the home of Nong Qijun, a peasant in Xiadong, Longzhou County. One day, Kuomintang spies descended upon the village upon learning of a Vietnamese revolutionary there. Nong Qijun helped President Ho change into local peasant clothes to pass him off as his father.

When the spies arrived, quick-witted Nong Qijung said to President Ho: "Father, will you go graze the cattle with your grandson?" President Ho and Nong's youngest son left with the cattle for the hills, arousing no suspicion from the spies. After liberation, President Ho invited Nong Qijun to visit Vietnam and adopted Nong's two boys as his sons.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA ISSUES STATEMENT REFUTING SRV PROPAGANDA

OW131724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA)--The Press and Propaganda Department of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea issued a statement on August 10 refuting the Vietnamese authorities' slanderous propaganda and exposing their cruel persecution and slaughtering of the Kampuchean people, according to a broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The statement said: "At present, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique of Vietnam is launching a blatant and slanderous propaganda against the Democratic Kampuchean Government. It purposely confuses right and wrong, alleging that the Democratic Kampuchean government withheld food from its people, did great damages to the fields, ridges, big and small reservoirs, irrigation channels and ponds, and destroyed power plants, waterworks and other factories as well as hospitals and all medical equipment." The statement said that in more than three years from 1975 to 1978, the Democratic Kampuchean Government had led its people in developing production in the spirit of independence and self-reliance. Quite a number of reservoirs and ponds had been built among criss-cross networks of irrigation channels and ridges in the fields of various zones, regions and districts. The government had built many new hospitals, clinics and medical centres and trained a number of doctors and nurses. Each zone, region and district had its own pharmaceutical factories.

The statement pointed out that since it dispatched troops to invade Democratic Kampuchea, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has plundered the Kampuchean people of their property, sucking their life-blood and rendering many of them die of hunger. It has wantonly slaughtered the Kampuchean people while emigrating several hundred thousands of the Vietnamese people to Kampuchea. As a result, several hundred thousands of the Kampuchean people were forced to flee abroad and live under extremely difficult conditions. The statement said: "Phnom Penh was a victim to lootings. They (Vietnamese aggressors) took back to their country everything they could lay hands on, ranging from tolerable [as received] tables, cupboards, chairs, electric refrigerators, air conditioners, radio sets and even bowls and saucers in the state house and other buildings to new and old machines and spare parts in warehouses, grain mills, power plants and waterworks. The palace and the Buddhist temple in the capital were also emptied of its gold and silverware and jadeite. They did the same in other parts of Kampuchea, and they destroyed all those things they could not carry away." They also seized and slaughtered Kampuchea's farm cattle and destroyed production implements, reservoirs, ponds, irrigation channels and ridges.

The statement pointed out that the slanderous propaganda carried out by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique of Vietnam is nothing but a trick of "thief crying 'stop thief'," by which they tried to evade the continued condemnation by world public opinion of its aggression against Democratic Kampuchea and its slaughtering of the Kampuchean people. The statement called on peace-loving states, governments, political and mass organizations and world public opinion to stop the genocidal policy of the Vietnamese authorities and force them into withdrawing their troops from Kampuchea so as to ensure the Kampuchean people a new, tranquil life and safeguard peace in Southeast Asia and the world in general.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SRI LANKAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO CHINA

Meeting With Li Xiannian

OW131236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and the Sri Lanka Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa began their talks here this afternoon. Taking part in the talks on the Sri Lanka side were Ranil Wickremasinghe, minister of youth affairs and employment and deputy minister of foreign affairs; C.R. Dias Desinghe, Sri Lanka ambassador to China; Bradman Weerakoon, secretary to the prime minister; R. Paskaralingam, secretary of the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Local Government, and others.

Among those participating in the talks on the Chinese side were Han Nianlong, vice-foreign minister; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Yao Zhongming, vice-minister of culture; and Sun Shengwei, Chinese ambassador to Sri Lanka.

Banquet in Beijing

OW131914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA)--The State Council gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honour of Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Madame Hema Premadasa and their party. Both Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and Prime Minister Premadasa paid warm tribute to Sino-Sri Lankan friendship and wished that this friendship based on the five-principles of peaceful co-existence would grow with each passing day.

Vice-Premier Li Xiannian said: "We in China know that Sri Lanka was one of the earliest countries to give our country recognition, and we will not forget the invaluable support rendered to us by the Sri Lankan Government in the form of the famous agreement to barter rice for rubber, back in the difficult days when the imperialists enforced an embargo on us. And we still clearly remember the two occasions when our esteemed late Premier Zhou Enlai visited your beautiful country. We are pleased with the way our relations have developed."

Prime Minister Premadasa noted: "In bilateral relations China and Sri Lanka have no differences and problems. Our relations have always been based on mutual advantage and mutual respect flowing from the five principles of peaceful co-existence." Sri Lanka, he added, would be ever grateful for the support and assistance China had given her. China dealt with other countries whether big or small, mighty or weak, as equals and worked out arrangements for mutual benefit, the Sri Lankan prime minister said.

Among those attending the banquet were Xu Deheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, foreign minister; Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy; Huang Zhen, minister of culture; and Lin Jiamei, wife of Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian. At the beginning of the banquet, a military band played the national anthems of Sri Lanka and China.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Xiannian delivered his speech at the banquet first. He pointed out that Prime Minister Premadasa visited China in 1957 with a delegation of the Municipal Council of Colombo, when he met the late Premier Zhou Enlai. That was the first Sri Lankan delegation to visit China after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. It not only marked the beginning of friendly ties between the capitals of the two new-born states, but helped to promote bilateral contacts and exchanges in other fields, thus contributing to China-Sri Lanka friendship.

Vice-Premier Li spoke highly of the Sri Lankan people's efforts to defend their national dignity and build up their country. He said: "Under President Jayewardene's leadership, the government and people of Sri Lanka have, in the last two years, scored gratifying successes in upholding the unity of the country and developing the national economy. Sri Lanka, which is the current chairman of the non-aligned summit conference, has worked positively to uphold the principles of the non-aligned movement and keep to its orientation." He added that the Chinese people knew a great deal about Sri Lanka, "because there is a profound friendship between our two peoples, forged in the course of amicable contacts dating back to ancient times and subsequently strengthened by their mutual sympathy and support in the long years of struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism."

"We are gladdened by the fact that our friendly relations and cooperation have witnessed further development in the last couple of years." "Prime Minister Premadasa's visit would contribute afresh to deepening the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries," the Chinese vice-premier said.

Referring to China's domestic construction, Vice-Premier Li Xiannian said: "We will achieve modernization in our own way in the light of China's specific conditions. In order to achieve this goal, we must learn from the beneficial experience of all other countries in the field of economic development, and above all, we must have an international environment of peace and stability. We will work hard and unwaveringly to defend world peace, oppose hegemonism, develop friendly relations and cooperation with other peoples and promote the cause of human progress."

In reply, Prime Minister Premadasa noted that a binding friendship and close ties existed between the Chinese people and the people of Sri Lanka. Speaking of the rubber-rice agreement between Sri Lanka and China, Prime Minister Premadasa said that this trade agreement, which was signed 27 years ago, was based on the principles of mutual help and mutual advantage. Within the framework of this agreement, co-operation in many other fields between Sri Lanka and China had also blossomed.

Prime Minister Premadasa said: "Today your country is on a new Long March. This Long March will take you to the goal of modernization. I have no doubt that the Chinese people with their patriotism, industry and discipline and also the raw materials at your command and a great and willing population will achieve the goal of four modernizations in the shortest space of time. This achievement will surely put China amongst the front ranks of the developed nations."

He went on to give an account of the development the Sri Lankan people had made under the leadership of President J.R. Jayewardene in the spheres of agriculture, industry, education, health, culture, sports and all matters that make a people happy and contented. "We are engaged, with the active participation of our people in creating as quickly as possible the necessary conditions for a progressive and viable economy," he added.

Prime Minister Premadasa said: "In international affairs China has helped us by the support it has extended to the non-aligned movement and the sustained support you have given for the policies on which the the non-aligned movement is based. This support has been a great source of strength to us. We in Sri Lanka firmly believe that a strong China is a necessary stabilizing force on Asia. Peace and stability to us is of vital importance, as we have embarked on our own ambitious economic programmes of development.

Present were the Sri Lanka ambassador to China C.R. Dias Desinghe and Mrs. Desinghe, officials of the Sri Lanka Embassy here and the visiting Hewisi Music and Dance Troupe from Sri Lanka. Also present were leading members of government departments and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the All-China Women's Federation, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Buddhist Association of China, and Sun Shengwei, Chinese ambassador to Sri Lanka.

Meeting With Deng Yingchao

OW131714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1658 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Sri Lanka Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa, Mrs. Hema Premadasa and other distinguished Sri Lanka guests in a cordial atmosphere here this afternoon. Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao welcomed the distinguished guests to China. She said that Prime Minister and Mrs. Premadasa's current visit would "further promote and strengthen the friendly relations between our two countries."

Prime Minister Premadasa said that the late Premier Zhou Enlai was a great friend of the Sri Lanka people. It was he who laid the foundation of the friendly relations between Sri Lanka and China. Sri Lanka cherished his name and served his memory, he added. The Sri Lanka prime minister conveyed the cordial regards and best wishes of President Jayewardene, the Sri Lanka Government and people to Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao.

Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao thanked Prime Minister Premadasa for his affectionate words. She said that Sino-Sri Lanka friendly relations had developed thanks to the common efforts by the governments and people of the two countries. "Memories of the warm welcome accorded to me by the Sri Lanka people when I visited your country in 1977 are still fresh in my mind," she said.

This morning, Mrs. Hema Premadasa paid a visit to the All-China Women's Federation and had a friendly meeting with Huang Ganying, vice-chairman of the federation.

I. 14 Aug 79

F 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

Visit to Mao Memorial

OW140224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa and Mrs. Premadasa paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Zedong at his memorial hall here this morning. Prime Minister and Mrs. Premadasa laid a wreath before the statue of Chairman Mao Zedong. The ribbon was inscribed: "In memory of beloved Chairman Mao Zedong". They then stood in silent tribute in front of the remains of Chairman Mao.

They were accompanied by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong.

LEADING INDIAN TRADE UNIONS STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY

OW121512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA)--About 500,000 workers of various industries in India went on strike yesterday to press their demands for wage increases and to express solidarity with the striking textile workers and newspaper employees in the Indian capital, according to reports from New Delhi. Rallies and demonstrations were held in many areas, despite police pickets at most places. Police charged the workers with laths at several places. 287 workers were arrested.

It was reported that the call for the strike had been given by all the leading trade unions of India.

PRC AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ

OW091846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, August 9 (XINHUA)--New Chinese ambassador to Pakistan, Xu Yixin, presented his credentials to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon. The president had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador after receiving his credentials.

Present on the occasion were Foreign Secretary Shah Nawaz and diplomats of the Chinese Embassy here. The Chinese ambassador arrived here on August 3 and called on Foreign Secretary Shah Nawaz on August 6.

PRC AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO FRG

OW131658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bonn, August 13 (XINHUA)--A Chinese Government agricultural delegation led by Minister of Agriculture Huo Shilian left Frankfurt for home via Switzerland after concluding a two-week visit to West Germany.

Huo Shilian and his delegation were guests of Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry Josef Ertl. In the two weeks the two ministers held talks on further cooperation in agricultural development between China and West Germany and agreed to set up an expedient [as received] working group to discuss problems arising from the cooperation so as to promote such cooperation. During the stay the Chinese guests also met figures in the West German agricultural circles and visited some agricultural establishments in the country.

TURKISH CRITICISM OF SOVIET AID CITED

OW110759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Ankara, August 10 (XINHUA)--The latest issue of the Turkish monthly GORUS (VIEWS) said in an article that, in the view of the Turkish Industrialists and Business Association, the factories built with Soviet credits in Turkey "do not benefit this country" but the Soviet Union itself, according to the Turkish daily SEYDISEHIR today.

The article said the Soviet Union has provided Turkey "not with advanced technology but backward ones. Thus, the products of these plants are of inferior quality and expensive". "Even if the construction of these projects were delayed, we could not urge them (the Soviets) to take greater action. We could do nothing when these plants began production but could not reach designed capacity," the article said.

At the beginning, it seemed a reasonable arrangement for Turkey to repay Soviet credits in goods the article said. But later it was found that this was not the case because it was possible for Turkey to sell these goods in the world market for hard currencies. "After all, it was the other side which got the benefit; they sold outdated and expensive equipment, which they could not sell elsewhere, to us and they reexported our goods to earn foreign currencies," the article said.

BRIEFS

BRITISH ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST--Dr. Robert Young, British environmental protection expert and chemist, visited Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, from 22 to 25 July. Dr. Young gave academic reports while in Nanjing and held a forum with Jiangsu personnel in charge of environmental protection work. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jul 79 OW]

PRINTING EXHIBITION IN VIENNA--Vienna, August 2--Some 100 guests viewed with interest the 60 modern paintings done in the traditional style at the exhibition on modern Chinese painting which opened here today. The exhibition, as part of the Sino-Austrian cultural exchange, was initiated by the Austrian Foreign Ministry and sponsored by the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts. The exhibition will be open till September 6. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 2 Aug 79 OW]

I. 14 Aug 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

H 1

CEAUSESCU DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY, ENERGY PROBLEMS

OW121844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, August 11 (XINHUA)--President Nicolae Ceausescu said that Romania's foreign policy is to ensure a peaceful environment for building an all-round developed socialism in the country and ensure peace and security for the Romanian and other people of the world. He made the remarks at a mass rally held at Rovinari thermal power plant in Gorj County when he was making an inspection tour there. President Ceausescu recently inspected coal mining areas, industrial and agricultural units in Gorj, Hunedoara and Dolj, southwest Romania.

Addressing a mass rally at the Lupeni coal mining area, he said, "We would unwaveringly consider the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefit as the basis in our international activities." He stated, "We'll make every effort to promote relations with the developing countries, eliminate under-development and establish a new international economic order on the basis of complete equality and fair relationship between the prices of raw materials and manufactured goods, so as to bring about a faster progress in the less developed or developing nations and a stable and harmonious development of the states of the world."

Referring to the reduction of military spendings, the president said, "We know that it is necessary to create conditions for safeguarding national independence. We'll fulfill our commitments to our allies. But we maintain that if military spendings went beyond certain limits, it would entail insecurity. Military spendings have weighed so heavily on the peoples that they have brought great difficulties to each country and to world peace. Therefore, we should strive for disarmament and try hard to cut down military expenses."

He noted, "We should strive to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces, oppose the policy of domination practised by imperialism, colonialism and new colonialism and ensure the independence of various states so that the peoples will have their destiny in their own hands and have the right to live freely in accordance with their wishes and without any outside interference."

President Ceausescu pointed out at the mass rally in the Rovinari thermal power plant that coal production was far behind the planned target. Up to now, over 340 million dollars' worth of coal have not been delivered. The money could have been used to import oil. He stressed the need to take firm measures to improve work order and strengthen discipline.

Referring to the two plants he had visited, he said that the electricity the plants failed to produce in the first seven months of this year is valued at 220 million dollars. They have neither fulfilled the labour productivity plan nor the plan for net value. In order to make up the shortages of electric power, Romania had to import oil with foreign exchanges and export more goods.

President Ceausescu pointed out that like the other countries in the world, Romania is facing a serious energy problem as a result of the sharp increase in oil prices.

Romanians must make serious efforts to guarantee essential energy supply, to save petrol and other fuel, or to seek other energy sources--coal, water, etc. Therefore, coal and thermal power plants are the most important questions facing Romania in the next five-year plan in its effort to develop power industry and guarantee the needs of various economic departments as well as the whole country.

At the mass rally in Lupeni, he said that Romania has attached much importance to the energy problem, particularly to coal production. By 1990, at least 60 per cent of power in the country will come from coal. He urged the coal miners there to work harder, raise labour productivity, fulfill the production plan and produce more coal for the country.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK101003 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 79 p 5 HK

[Article by Li Jie [2621 2638]: "Protection and Rational Utilization of Energy Sources"]

[Excerpts] Before the world energy crisis reached staggering proportions, the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Government foresaw the limited nature of world oil reserves and began implementing a whole set of measures and plans for making full use of and economizing on the precious source of energy--petroleum--in order to solve the grave difficulties created by the oil shortage, supply the petrochemical industry with adequate fuels and raw materials and ensure the continued high-speed development of the national economy.

First of all, Romania is making energetic efforts in geological surveys. Geological prospecting is being done not only on land but also in the Black Sea. Through the hard work on the part of the geological workers, more than 300 large and small gasfields have so far been discovered on land and more than 15,000 wells have been drilled. In the Black Sea, about 200 km east of the well-known sea port of Constanta, oil has been found in the seabed and the first oilrig has been erected.

In terms of economic benefits, using oil or natural gas as raw materials for the chemical industry is several times or dozens of times more profitable than using them as fuels. Therefore, Romania is now increasing the proportion of petroleum used as raw materials for the chemical industry. At the same time it is taking active steps to improve its pattern of energy consumption and making optimum use of inferior raw materials and its energy resources which are not yet exhausted, in place of natural gas, heavy oil and diesel.

One distinguishing feature of coal mines in Romania is that most of the coal they produce is of an inferior quality. In spite of this, Romanians are finding ways of making full use of their coal. They have built large power plants at major coal mines, using bituminous coal, lignite and oil shale for electric energy production, and supply factories, farms and various departments of the national economy with the electricity through high-tension networks. In this way positive economic results are obtained and the consumption of petroleum and natural gas is greatly reduced by means of using inferior raw materials to generate a large amount of power.

In the meantime, Romania is exploiting its hydroelectric resources in a big way. The country has rich potentials in this respect which can be regarded as inexhaustible.
[paragraph continues]

I. 14 Aug 79

H 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

In recent years numerous hydropower stations have been set up on its continental and boundary rivers. On the Bistrita River alone, more than a dozen big or small hydropower stations have been built in the past few years, with a combined capacity totaling 400,000 kilowatts.

In addition, scientists in Romania are exploring new sources of energy, such as nuclear division, solar power, wind power, terrestrial heat and tidal energy.

Energy exploration is one thing and energy saving is another, but the latter is even more important. Romania pays serious attention to the conservation of energy. As early as 1977, Comrade Ceausescu pointed out that actions must be taken to reduce power consumption in the manufacturing processes and the loss of electric energy in transit, avoid any form of waste and make full use of recycleable energy.

Thanks to the effective measures taken in recent years in the rational protection and utilization of energy sources, Romania has been spared serious damage brought by the oil crisis, which is becoming more and more serious in the West and leading to economic and political confusion there. Instead, Romania has been able to secure a relatively stable supply of raw materials for its petrochemical industry and ensure that its entire national economy can continuously move forward. The credit should, without doubt, go to the series of energy policies implemented by the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Government over the recent years.

ROMANIA SUPPORTS ZIMBABWEAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

OW130708 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, August 12 (XINHUA)--President N. Ceausescu today reaffirmed the militant solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party and socialist Romania with the Zimbabwean people in their just struggle for elimination of the Rhodesian racial regime and realization of their wishes for freedom, welfare and independence, according to a AGERPRES report. He made the remark when he received Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwean African People's Union and the joint leader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe who is on a friendly visit to Romania. Nkomo thanked Ceausescu for Romania's political, diplomatic and material support in the Zimbabwean people's just struggle for national and social liberation, independence, freedom and independent development along the path of economic and social progress.

The two sides stressed the significance of the unity of all the Zimbabwean forces in the national liberation struggle within the framework and under the leadership of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The two sides also emphasized the importance of winning the Zimbabwean people's freedom, justice and progress by all kinds of political and diplomatic means including negotiations and armed struggle.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT MEETS U.S. DELEGATION

OW130804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, August 12 (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today met a U.S. Congressional delegation and discussed with it the expansion of Romanian-U.S. relations and the current international situation, according to a report of the Romanian AGERPRES. The delegation was led by John Brademas, Democratic majority leader of the House of Representatives.

I. 14 Aug 79

H 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

During the meeting, both sides recalled the good relations between the two countries and stressed the wide possibility of developing Romanian-U.S. relations in the fields of economy, science, technology and culture.

On the world situation, they discussed problems concerning the ease of tension in various parts of the world. Both sides stressed the need to solve differences between nations through negotiations, to exclude the use or threat of force in relations between nations, to uphold the principles of respect for national independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and to develop cooperation between nations.

TITO DISCUSSES NONALIGNMENT WITH SANTIAGO CARRILLO

OW111904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, August 11 (XINHUA)--"The independency and the non-bloc position of the non-aligned movement and policies constitute the essential and unreplaceable feature of the movement," said President Tito of Yugoslavia at Brioni yesterday when receiving Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, who was there on holiday. According to TANJUG, President Tito and General Secretary Carrillo had a long sincere and friendly talk on the current international situation, workers' movement as well as on imminent questions in the policies pursued by the two parties.

President Tito pointed out that Yugoslavia's main orientation of action is to implement the policies and fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement unswervingly along with other non-aligned countries.

XINHUA DESCRIBES RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS IN MONTENEGRO

OW121900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

["Feature Story From Yugoslavia: Reconstruction in Quake-Stricken Areas"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, August 12 (XINHUA correspondent Mu Guangren)--The people in Bar, Budva and Kotor in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, Yugoslavia, where a strong earthquake took place 16 weeks ago, have completed the urgent anti-calamity measures and set about the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction. To further normalize the lives of the people in the quake-stricken areas, the administration in the Montenegro Republic has drawn up a short-term restoration plan.

People from the capital of the republic to the stricken area said that before winter sets in by the end of November, citizens living in tents will move into the repaired dwellings, improvised houses and sanatoria, hotels and villas left unused in winter. A parliamentary official of the Bar Region who is working in a stuffy tent said that in Bar City, 800 suites are being repaired and 412 suites have been newly built. Port Bar, a mainstay of the economy in Bar Region, has suffered serious damage. Two-thirds of the port facilities, built last year with a handling capacity of five million tons a year, have been destroyed. But the port is expected to handle 200,000 tons more this year than the 1.3 million tons last year.

Budva is a newly-built seaside garden city for sightseeing. Hotels and private reception houses all over the city had a total of 30,000 beds. However, all these hotels were damaged in the earthquake in last April, 80 per cent of which could not be used.

I. 14 Aug 79

H 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

The old city set up in the seventeenth century was destroyed completely. But, the Budva people are determined to rebuild the city into a tourist centre according to its original blueprint, maintaining and restoring the features of the old city which had strong attraction for tourists. The original unique features of Kotor will also be kept. At present, the two destroyed ancient cities are forbidden areas so as to furnish a model for their reconstruction in the future. The people in Kotor, however, are determined to remove the original factories in the city to a vast expanse of land on the road to Budva.

XINHUA NOTES GROWTH OF GDR FOREIGN TRADE PROBLEMS

OW111648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Berlin, August 11 (XINHUA)--Foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic has run into growing difficulties. The press here reported that compared with 1970, the prices of capital goods increased on average 67 per cent this year, while the prices of the materials from which these goods are made were up by 160 per cent within COMECON. During the same period, manufactured consumer goods were 70 per cent dearer, while the cost of their raw materials increased by 150 percent. From 1974 to 1978, GDR paid 17 billion marks more for the same amount of imports as in 1973. As is known, this country lacks in raw materials and half of its raw materials comes from the Soviet Union.

XINHUA NOTES DISMISSAL OF POLISH POWER, ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER

OW100309 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Warsaw, August 9 (XINHUA)--The State Council of the Polish People's Republic today dismissed Andrzej Szozda, minister of power and atomic energy from his post and replaced him with Zbigniew Bartosiewicz, according to a PAP report. Since this spring, there has been serious power shortage in this country and as a result, many plants, mines and transport enterprises have been operating under capacity.

WARSAW MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF WW II UPRISING

OW021617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 2 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Warsaw, August 2 (XINHUA)--The people in this capital held meetings or took part in other activities to commemorate the 35th anniversary of Warsaw uprising.

On August 1, 1944, armymen and citizens in Warsaw rose against Hitlerian fascism. After 63 days of fighting, the uprising was suppressed and about 200,000 people were massacred. A mass rally was held here yesterday evening at the Monument to the Heroes.

During the past few days in this capital Polish national flags fluttered over spots where the insurgents fought and flowers were laid where they died. An exhibition of photos and relics on the uprising was opened here on the eve of the anniversary. A symposium devoted to the uprising was held yesterday.

The press here also carried many articles in the past days in memory of the uprising.

I. 14 Aug 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

I 1

PRC TO SEND TECHNICIANS TO CONGO 'NAVAL YARD'

OW131718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1703 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Brazzaville, August 13 (XINHUA)--China is to send technicians to "the naval yard of Congo" in accordance with a protocol signed at a ceremony here today. Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy to the Congo Cao Jianmin and the Congolese Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation Hilaire Mounthault signed the protocol on behalf of their governments.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN SYRIA

OW131929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Damascus, August 13 (XINHUA)--At the invitation of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife arrived here this afternoon on a five-day official visit. They were met at the airport by President al-Asad and his wife, Premier 'Ali al-Halabi, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, other members of the Cabinet and leading members of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party in Syria. Present at the airport were also diplomatic envoys of various countries in Damascus. [The] Romanian president will hold talks with President al-Asad and PLO Chairman 'Arafat.

IRANIAN DELEGATION LEAVES IRAN FOR EEC TALKS

OW121602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, August 12 (XINHUA)--A high-ranking Iranian delegation, headed by Economic Affairs and Finance Minister 'Ali Ardalan, flew to Brussels yesterday for talks with the European Economic Community (EEC), the Tehran TIMES reported today.

Governor of the Central Bank of Iran Mohammad Ali Mowlavi, who is accompanying the delegation, told the paper that the forthcoming discussions were highly important from an economic and political point of view because "it is Iran's first contact with the EEC after the Islamic revolution." Revealing that Iran's imports from the nine EEC members are at a level of eight billion U.S. dollars per annum, Mowlavi said that the volume of trade between the two sides was so large that both sides desire to re-establish their trade links.

Iran's previous agreement with the EEC expired in 1973. However, subsequent discussions between the two sides did not yield any positive results and no new agreement was signed. As a result of contacts with the EEC during the past few weeks, said Mowlavi, the members of the EEC had indicated "their readiness to renew their relationship with Iran and enter discussions to reach a new agreement on the issues of mutual interest." The governor also asked the EEC to allow special concessions and create new facilities to cater for Iran's needs.

BRIEFS

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION'S HANGZHOU VISIT--The delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia arrived in Hangzhou from Shanghai on 4 August. The delegation left Hangzhou for Beijing on 5 August. The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee gave a banquet in honor of the Zambian delegation. The banquet was hosted by Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee. Xue Ju and other leading comrades greeted and saw the Zambian guests off at the airport on their arrival and departure. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW]

NEW ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT ROLDOS SWORN IN

OW111852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Quito, August 10 (XINHUA)--Ecuador's new President Jaime Roldos was sworn in here today, thus putting an end to the country's 7-year military rule.

In his swearing-in address, Roldos said the new government hopes to turn Ecuador into "a country with modern economy and participatory democracy, integral justice and a spirit of solidarity". He added that the new government intends to carry out profound reform which will be "prudent and bold". The government will endeavour to realize economic development and social justice and, through the balance of these two aspects, to overcome the country's poverty and backwardness.

The foreign policy of Ecuador, Roldos said, will follow the principles of non-intervention, independence of all peoples and judicial equality of all countries. It will respect ideological pluralism, oppose aggression of all forms and stand against colonialism and neo-colonialism. He stressed that the unity of the Andean area must be strengthened and the existing unreasonable international relations be changed. He reaffirmed Ecuador's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. Jaime Roldos and Osvaldo Hurtado were elected president and vice president of the country in the general elections held last April 29.

Delegates from more than 60 countries attended the swearing-in ceremony. They included presidents of Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica as well as the wife of U.S. President Carter. The new Cabinet was sworn in the same day, with Alfredo Pareja as foreign minister, Roberto Dunn as interior minister, Rafael Rodriguez as defence minister and Fernando Aspiazu as finance minister. The National Chamber of Representatives composed of 69 members was formed the same day. Assad Bucaram and Rafael Arjimos were elected president and vice-president.

CHILEAN AMBASSADOR DENIES REPORT OF PINOCHET VISIT TO PRC

OW111540 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (AFP)--Chilean Ambassador Sergio Huidobro Justiniano today denied a report in the Chilean newspaper EL SUR that Chilean head of state Augusto Pinochet will soon visit China.

"I am not aware of any such visit", Mr Justiniano told AFP here. "The only visit scheduled is by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Chile, and no date has yet been fixed".

EL SUR yesterday published a front-page story based on a telephone call to Mr Justiniano, but did not specify a date for General Pinochet's trip. Mr Justiniano described the report as a "falsification" of his remarks, and told AFP that he had written to the Chinese Foreign Ministry on the subject.

The possibility of a visit by General Pinochet to China was initially raised when Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos was here last October, though no confirmation of the project was subsequently forthcoming. China and Romania are the only two communist countries which have maintained diplomatic relations with the Pinochet military regime, following the overthrow of the late socialist President Salvador Allende in September 1973.

I. 14 Aug 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

K 1

BEIJING RADIO ON TAIWAN'S NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

OW111333 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Consolidated report: "Taiwan and Overseas Chinese Scholars' Call for Establishment of Trade, Postal and Transportation Contacts With the Motherland Finds an Echo in the Hearts of Many People"]

[Text] At a meeting of the political and diplomatic division of the national reconstruction conference held in mid-July in Taipei, a group of Taiwan and Overseas Chinese scholars called on Taiwan's authorities to do away with groundless apprehension and earnestly study the matter of the establishment of trade, postal and transportation ties between Taiwan and the motherland and allow contact between the people of these two places. This has been reverberatingly echoed in the news media in Taiwan and Hong Kong and by a number of eminent personages. Many newspapers say that this has broken Taiwan's 30-year old political taboo, that this has brought into the open a most popular topic, which people could only whisper to each other but dared not to openly talk about before, and that this will have far-reaching influence on promoting the unification of the motherland.

Kao Hsu-chih, University of Wisconsin professor of economics, at the 17 July meeting proposed that the Taiwan authorities study the problem of trade with the mainland. His proposal was seconded by many and followed by as many as 59 others speaking on the same subject. It was reported that scholars who made these drastically penetrating proposals were more or less reputable personages in the academic world both in Taiwan and abroad. They all agreed to explore the most adequate way to promote the peaceful unification of China.

Kao Hsu-chih said: Taiwan can trade with the Chinese communists for the mainland's petroleum and in the preliminary period such trade can be experimented with through a third party. Other speakers either expressed support for Kao Hsu-chih's proposal or offered supplementary remarks. Other scholars at this meeting proposed an exchange of scholars between Taiwan and the mainland.

At the same time, a number of eminent personages published articles in newspapers, expressing their desire for an exchange of visits between the people of the two places so as to contribute to the future of Taiwan. Puppet legislator (Kuei Hsu-hsing), in his article "The Prospect of the Unification of China," carried in Taiwan SHIHPAO on 18 July, first expounds and proves that Taiwan is an inalienable component of China in the light of China's history, natural geography and the present international situation. He then points out that China must necessarily be unified. He calls on the Taiwan authorities to consider the issue of peaceful unification, declare that people on the mainland are welcome to visit Taiwan and allow residents of Taiwan to visit the mainland.

Columnist (Juan Wen-ta) of LIEN HO PAO points out in his 29 July article that how to achieve the unification of China has again become a popular topic. The press in Taiwan universally holds that the fact that Taiwan and Overseas Chinese scholars dared openly make proposals breaking the Taiwan authorities' taboo is in itself a breakthrough, turning a new page for the Taiwan press and speaking to the hearts of the people on Taiwan. In a series of articles, Taiwan SHIHPAO expressed the opinion that since Taiwan allows people-to-people contacts with countries with which it has no diplomatic relations, the Taiwan authorities should act rationally about the no-contact status between the people on Taiwan and the mainland. Taiwan SHIHPAO holds that the scholars proposals for postal and trade contacts with the Chinese communists will have profound and far-reaching influence and that it is foreseeable that these proposals will certainly contribute to the great cause of China's unification in the future.

I. 14 Aug 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

L 1

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES STANDARDIZATION REGULATIONS

OW140132 Beijing XINHUA in English 0124 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--The State Council of the People's Republic of China has issued a circular about the institution of standardization regulations. This was made known in the WORKER'S DAILY today.

The circular says that standardization is an important part of organizing modern production and is essential to scientific management. "If these regulations are carried out well, they will play an important role in raising the quality of industrial and agricultural products and promoting successful completion of construction projects, and in raising productivity and making full use of national resources." The circular urges strong leadership in the enforcement of the regulations.

The WORKER'S DAILY reproduces on page two the regulations, which embrace 40 articles in seven chapters. Topics include the creation and revision of standards, grading, quality control and the establishment of organizations to supervise standardization.

During a press interview, Yue Zhijian, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission and director of the National Bureau of Standardization and Metrology, said that China had instituted the standardization regulations in order to pave the way for reorganizing industry according to the principle of specialization and coordination. The object was also to improve the quality of products and to meet the needs of introduction of advanced foreign technology and expanding foreign trade. He said that the State Council in 1962 issued a regulation on technical standards for industrial and agricultural products and for civil engineering. But this regulation, he said, falls far short of the needs of the rapidly developing national economy and of the implementation of the modernization programme. He urges every worker to give attention to the standardization regulations and implement them conscientiously.

GONGREN RIBAO COMMENTS ON DIVIDENDS FOR CAPITALISTS

HK130927 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Wang Chao [3769 6389]: "To Pay Back Fixed Dividends to Capitalists Is To Implement the Party's Policy Toward Capitalists"]

[Text] Editor's note: We have recently received many letters from readers in Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangdong and other places asking why we still have to pay back fixed dividends to capitalists. They reflected that upon drawing their dividends, some young workers from capitalist families indulged in extravagant eating and drinking; some even stayed away from work without leave and violated labor discipline. These readers asked us how they should correctly understand this issue and treat young workers who behave similarly. For this reason we have specially asked Comrade Wang Chao to write the following article in answer to this question. [end editor's note]

The implementation of the party's policies was a fundamental measure we adopted after the smashing of the "gang of four" to bring order out of chaos, develop stability and unity and bring about socialist modernization. The party's policy toward capitalists was one of the policies to be implemented. [paragraph continues]

After the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party decided to return some of the bank deposits and household property confiscated from capitalists, restore and repay their high salaries, pay back to them the fixed dividends which expired in September 1966, work out an equitable solution for requisitioned private dwellings, make rational arrangements regarding their work and retirement and so on. It is completely necessary to implement these specific measures toward certain capitalists because these policies are in keeping with the spirit of the party's fundamental policy toward capitalists and reflect the party's united front policy.

In his article "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Chairman Mao incisively analyzed the capitalist class in China, saying: "In the period of the socialist revolution, exploitation of the working class for profit constitutes one side of the character of the national bourgeoisie, while its support of the Constitution and its willingness to accept socialist transformation constitute the other." The contradiction between the working class and the capitalist class in our country is a contradiction among the people. For this reason we adopted a redemption policy to transform capitalist industrialists and businessmen. Instead of confiscating the means of production of the capitalists, we placed them under joint state-private ownership. We paid the capitalist industrialists and businessmen fixed dividends on the monetary value of their assets for a given period of time so as to convert step-by-step their private enterprises into state enterprises owned by the whole people and enable them to transform themselves into laborers who live from their own toil. The dividends for the shares allotted to the capitalist industrialists and businessmen are called fixed dividends. Since fixed dividends are **exploitive** by nature, we stopped their payment according to state regulations after September 1966. In 1956 some comrades criticized that our party's urban policy had "deviated to the right." Chairman Mao specifically pointed out: "As for the charge that our urban policy has deviated to the right, this seems to be the case, as we have undertaken to provide for the capitalists and pay them a fixed rate of interest for a period of 7 years. What is to be done after the 7 years? That is to be decided according to the circumstances prevailing then. It is better to leave the matter open, that is, to go on giving them a certain amount in fixed dividends. At this small cost we are buying over this class. The Central Committee has given this policy very careful consideration. On the whole, the capitalists plus the democrats and intellectuals associated with them have a higher level of cultural and technical knowledge. By buying over this class we have deprived them of their political capital and kept their mouths shut. The way to deprive them is to buy them over and make arrangements to give them jobs. Thus, political capital will not be in their hands but in ours. We must deprive them of every bit of their political capital and continue to do so until not one jot is left to them. Therefore, our urban policy cannot be said to have deviated to the right."

The policy adopted by our party and government toward capitalists has been proven correct through practice. In a little more than 6 years we completed the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce. As a result of these efforts we insured the victory of the socialist revolution, maintained social stability and developed rather than undermined the productive forces. After this "peaceful transformation," the majority of the capitalists all made varying degrees of progress through study and labor. They willingly followed the Communist Party, served socialism and gradually transformed themselves into laborers living from their own toil. Practice has proven that Comrade Mao Zedong's policy toward capitalists is correct and extremely powerful and is acclaimed by people of all circles at home and abroad.

It is both fair and reasonable for us to pay back fixed dividends to the capitalists which should have but had not been drawn before the September 1966 deadline when we implemented the party's policies. It is also our duty to do this. Of course, such dividends are exploitive in an economic sense. However, they are also a legal source of income protected by the Constitution because they are paid by the state to capitalists in accordance with the redemption policy. By paying back their accrued fixed dividends, we are defending the earnestness of the party's policies and the prestige of the Constitution. This is in conformity with the fundamental interests of the proletariat and will enable us to gain political initiative.

It is true that after getting back their share of dividends accrued before 1966, a small number of capitalists and their children showed unhealthy tendencies of indulging in extravagant eating and drinking, showing off and parading their wealth and even violated labor discipline by staying away from work without leave, coming late and leaving early. This aroused discontent among the masses. However, it must be clearly pointed out that the emergence of this kind of undesirable work style should not be attributed to the implementation of the party's policies. If this state of affairs takes place among a small number of capitalists, it is our duty to continue to patiently conduct political and ideological work among them and give them a more intensive education in the legal system and a sense of discipline, take necessary disciplinary action against those who refuse to mend their ways after education and continue to violate law and discipline and punish the serious offenders according to law. We must not treat the implementation of the party's policy toward the capitalists lightly because of these unhealthy tendencies. The implementation of this policy and the emergence of these unhealthy tendencies are two entirely different things.

FANG YI ADDRESSES MEETING OF AGRO-SCIENTISTS, EXPERTS

OW140116 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 August--Fang Yi, vice premier of the State Council, minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, invited a number of agricultural scientists and experts concerned to a meeting on the morning of 11 August to discuss ways of giving full play to the role of science and technology in accelerating China's agricultural growth.

The scientists who were invited and attended the meeting were Jin Shanbao, Cheng Shaojiong, Tao Dinglai, Cai Xu, Zheng Wanjun, Cheng Chunshu, Xia Shifu, Huang Bingwei, Zeng Chengkui, Zhang Zhiyi, Wu Zhongxian, Wang Shizhi, Shao Qiquan, Tian Bo and Liu Houpei. Also in attendance were responsible comrades of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the State Agricultural Committee, Tong Dalin and Du Runsheng.

Participants emphatically pointed out: The denudation of forests and grasslands and the practice in many localities of filling in lakes to expand farmland acreage in the past were carried out because of the undue emphasis placed on grain production. Aside from wasting our natural resources and affecting the peasants' economic income, this undue emphasis has undermined our ecological environment, and the consequences are so serious that they will harm the younger generation. Some localities have not learned the lesson from this undesired practice and are still denuding the forests to expand farmland, thus violating the country's "Forestry Law." This must be stopped immediately.

On how to solve the problem of food in a big country like China with more than 900 million people, the agricultural scientists pointed out: Our country's arable land is limited and it is not so easy to achieve large increases in the per-mu yield of grain. It is impossible to solve the country's agricultural problem once and for all only by trying to boost production of grain crops. We should proceed from the country's excellent natural conditions, its various natural resources and agricultural and manpower resources and think of ways to develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries in an all-round way. Efforts should also be made to gradually change our people's dietary habits.

The scientists said: Boosting the country's annual grain output to 800 billion jin by 1985 is an arduous task. But it may be possible to fulfill this task if we can fully use our existing arable land and the land that may be reclaimed in the years to come. Toward this end, many tasks remain to be done, and one of the important tasks is to promote scientific farming.

At the meeting, Vice Premier Fang Yi said: In order to achieve modernization, we must develop science and technology. Violations of the economic laws are subject to punishment. Likewise, violations of the laws of science will be punished by nature. A successful agriculture must depend on science and technology. Our agricultural policy is outlined in the two relevant documents issued by the party Central Committee. Prices of agricultural products have been readjusted, and production teams now have the right to make their own decisions. The peasants' enthusiasm for production is high. What we now need is science and technology and an effort to direct the peasants' enthusiasm to the orbit of science and lead them to carry out agricultural production according to the laws of nature.

Comrade Fang Yi added: We have a large number of agricultural scientists and technicians, including experts in forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, meteorology, water conservancy and farm machinery. They have knowledge and experience and have been tempered for several decades. They know the country's rural areas, agriculture and peasants very well.

Comrade Fang Yi emphatically pointed out: These agricultural scientists and technical experts are a valuable asset of our socialist country. They are our party's advisers and teachers in the field of agriculture. We should listen to their opinions, give full play to their specialities, select suitable ones from among them and place them in posts in charge of agricultural production. Our party and government cadres in leading posts should understand that they themselves do not know everything. They must not consider themselves agricultural experts on the grounds that for decades they lived in rural areas, did farming work, fought guerrilla wars and took part in the land reform movement. We should say that we know very little or nothing about modern agriculture and modern agro-science and technology.

Comrade Fang Yi said that the discussion on ideas about agriculture and on agro-science and technology being unfolded by the press is beneficial. Through this discussion, all fields of endeavor should pay attention to agricultural science and technology and create an atmosphere in which agricultural scientists and technicians are respected.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR URGES FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK130227 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 79 pp 1, 3 HK

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO Commentator: "Further Promote Farmland Capital Construction"]

[Text] Concentrating efforts to promote agriculture is a task of prime importance in readjusting the national economy put forward by Comrade Hua Guofeng at the second session of the Fifth NPC. Immediately after the conclusion of the NPC session, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council held a conference on farmland capital construction to sum up experiences and lay down policies. They have decided to whip up a new upsurge in farmland capital construction throughout the country in the coming winter and spring in order to promote a great development in agriculture. On the basis of continuing the implementation of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the two documents of the central authorities on agriculture, this is an important plan for further mobilizing the masses, speeding up agricultural development and realizing the principle of readjusting the whole national economy.

Under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, and with the heroic spirit of "transforming China in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains," hundreds of millions of peasants in our country have for years displayed the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, harnessed waters, improved the soil, transformed nature and engaged in large-scale farmland capital construction projects. They have improved the conditions for agricultural production and increased our capacity to resist natural calamities. In spite of the drought over large areas last year, total grain yield still exceeded 600 billion jin. This achievement is inseparable from farmland capital construction. As Jiangsu has engaged for years in building fields producing high and stable yields, it reaped a bumper harvest despite the great drought last year and has made relatively great contributions to the state. Practice has demonstrated that promoting farmland capital construction and increasing the capacity to resist natural calamities constitute an essential technique for developing agricultural production. The role of farmland capital construction in promoting agricultural development will be fully manifest day by day in the future.

At present the fundamental interest of the whole party and the people throughout the country is to realize the four modernizations at an early date. How should modernization be realized in agriculture, which is both the foundation of the national economy and also the first element in the four modernizations? Here some principles must be clearly explained. Some people hold that in developing agricultural modernization, farmland capital construction has become less important. They have therefore relaxed their leadership over farmland capital construction. This kind of thinking is unrealistic. We must proceed from our own features in promoting the modernization of China's agriculture. Our country has a large population but limited arable land and a weak foundation. The area of reclaimable wasteland is also limited, and natural calamities frequently occur. To develop agriculture we have to depend primarily on increasing the per-mu yield. Therefore, we must carry out farmland capital construction, improve the conditions for production, increase the capacity to resist natural calamities, adopt other additional measures and strive to achieve a relatively high growth rate in agriculture. In the past years the rural cadres and masses have remade rivers and mountains and built fields with their diligent labor. Though the areas of irrigated land in China have developed to 700 million mu, this represents less than half of the existing arable land. Most areas still have to rely on heaven for their crops. Once there is any natural calamity, the yield will fall significantly. This kind of situation shows that under China's current conditions, we have to work on farmland capital construction in order to realize agricultural modernization. [paragraph continues]

We have to rely on the superiority of our 300 million agricultural laborers, fully utilize all the modern technology and equipment that we can possibly acquire--including agricultural and electric power equipment--and adopt the necessary engineering and ecological measures to harness rivers, improve soil, plant trees, build forests and construct grassland in order to lay overall groundwork for agricultural modernization. It is wrong to think that agricultural modernization can be achieved without pursuing farmland capital construction, or that once we attach importance to science and technology it is not necessary to go all out and work hard.

Farmland capital construction is a great socialist cause in which hundreds of millions of peasants work hard for the prosperity of the country and harness rivers and mountains. We must rely on the conscious and voluntary actions and socialist enthusiasm of the peasants in order to win success in this cause. Only under the guidance of correct policies is it possible for the great potentials and labor enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of peasants to be displayed. Some people hold that emphasizing the implementation of policies will bind people's hands and feet and hinder people from making all-out efforts. This kind of view is also one-sided. In the past years we have led the peasants in vigorously developing farmland capital construction and have scored many achievements. However, because of the interference and sabotage of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," together with some shortcomings in our work, we have also learned many lessons. Some places have not suited measures to local conditions, attached no importance to practical results and engaged in formalism. Some places do not respect the rights of ownership and self-determination of production teams, violated the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit and engaged in egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. Some places have disregarded the conditions of manpower and materials, not acted according to their abilities, launched unrealistic projects on a large scale, increased the burdens on the masses and so on and so forth. Those actions have violated both natural and economic laws, hampering the peasants' enthusiasm. In addition, some places have not actively led the masses in carrying out farmland capital construction. As a result, production has stagnated and the masses have encountered difficulty in their livelihood, thus the masses' enthusiasm has also been suppressed.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the CCP Central Committee and the State Council have adopted a number of measures to solve problems regarding rural policies. In particular, since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, together with the implementation of the two documents of the central authorities on agriculture and other relevant policies, the socialist enthusiasm of the peasants has become unprecedentedly high, and an unprecedentedly excellent situation has appeared in the countryside. We must fully understand the power of the party's policies, seriously solve the problem of the relationship between going all out and implementing policies, organize the enthusiasm of the masses and their surplus labor to promoting farmland capital construction and strive to increase not only the production of the year but also labor accumulation. This is a matter which concerns the current and long-term interests of the peasants and is the demand of the masses. During the past period there have been some deviations in some individual places in the course of implementing policies. For instance, some places have regarded voluntary participation and mutual benefit among the masses as also being "egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources." [paragraph continues]

They have disregarded the practical situation and one-sidedly emphasized "the return of what has been unlawfully taken or the payment of compensation for it," thus leaving some basic-level cadres in a dilemma. Today, amid the excellent situation in the countryside, to further promote farmland capital construction it is imperative to seriously sum up our experiences, learn lessons, publicize achievements and overcome shortcomings. It is necessary to draw distinctions in accordance with policy, respect objective laws, unify our all-out efforts with our policy and integrate our revolutionary vigor with our scientific attitude. We must carry forward the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance and do a good job of promoting this great cause of farmland capital construction.

With regard to the past experience and lessons, we must pay attention to the following points in guiding farmland capital construction:

We must take such measures as are suitable to local conditions and attach importance to actual results. Developing farmland capital construction means struggling against nature. Nature has its own objective laws; and China has vast territories with complex situations and great variations of topographical conditions and soil. If we fail to proceed from the actual local conditions, copy things mechanically in disregard of specific conditions, do everything in a rigid way regardless of the conditions and violate nature laws, we will be punished by nature. In the past, some places disregarded the conditions and blindly built terrace fields, resulting in soil erosion; some places destroyed forests to reclaim wasteland and reclaimed grassland, resulting in the grassland being turned to sandy soil and disrupting the ecological balance and so on and so forth. These things caused losses which could have been avoided. In planning farmland capital construction for the coming winter and spring, we must learn those lessons, proceed from the actual situation and adopt such measures as are suitable to local conditions. The leadership organs must bring democracy into play, follow the mass line and seriously conduct investigations and study. They must take into consideration both the current and long-term interests of the masses and be responsible to both the higher levels and the masses. They must calculate the benefit of an increase in production and refrain from launching decorative projects which look good in appearance; and we must seriously proceed from our specific conditions and not unscrupulously publicize advanced experiences which are not suitable for the local situations.

In the 3 years of readjustment, the materials supplied by the state in support of agriculture will still be limited; and the collective economy in most places is also not strong enough. Therefore, we must concentrate our efforts on fighting a battle of annihilation in promoting farmland capital construction. In water conservancy construction we must concentrate on small-scale projects, rounding off existing projects and building projects run by the communes and brigades themselves. We must strengthen management and attach importance to practical results. We must try to eliminate "redundant" projects, launch fewer new projects and allow the existing projects to fully display their benefits. With state support in materials and capital, it is essential to launch some large-scale backbone projects, but the emphasis should be on building projects currently under construction and rounding off existing projects. Although work in this way may not seem to be on a grand and spectacular scale, the practical results cannot be underestimated.

We must promote mutual aid and cooperation and not engage in egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. In developing farmland capital construction and harnessing rivers and mountains, we have to rely on the mutual aid and cooperation among collectives for the construction of some projects. In organizing cooperation, we must implement the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit and exchange at equal value and must not engage in egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. Our principle should be: We must both display the communist style and do well in promoting socialist cooperation, and also act according to the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit and exchange at equal value. Some places have adopted the methods of democratic consultation, rational distribution of burdens, arranging enjoyment of benefits in good order and striking an overall balance. In this way the debts can be repaid in about 3 years time and the masses are satisfied with this kind of voluntary participation and mutual benefit.

We must formulate overall plans and strengthen leadership. Comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out in his "government work report" that it is necessary to do well in formulating agricultural development plans at the commune level and above throughout the country. All county governments should undertake to guide and spur communes and brigades to proceed from the local actual situation and, through democratic discussions among the commune members and under the guidance of the regional agricultural plan, formulate development plans for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. In terms of the country as a whole, we must focus on harnessing waters and improving soil in promoting farmland capital construction. We must harness mountains, rivers, forests, fields and roads in a unified way and insure comprehensive development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. We must proceed from the local actual situation, grasp the local principal contradictions and work out overall plans. We must obtain a clear picture of our own main orientation of attack and determine the specific steps of construction. We must let the masses know all about how much work is to be done, how the work should be done, what should be done first and what should be done later, how much money will be spent, how much benefit will be derived and so on and so forth. We must link the plans of counties, communes and brigades to the plans of the province and the central authorities and determine the steps and specific measures of implementation by stages. When the plans are formulated we must persistently implement them. In the course of implementation, we may make revisions and additions to gradually make them perfect. However, we must not make unpredictable changes in policies and unscrupulously declare them invalid, or have each commander issue a different order.

Strengthening the party's leadership mainly refers to leading the masses with the party's correct principles and policies to forge ahead. The current situation in the countryside is excellent. The enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants is soaring. We must divert this kind of socialist enthusiasm to farmland capital construction, plan carefully and exercise positive leadership so as to bring about an upsurge in farmland capital construction in a down-to-earth way across the land in the coming winter and spring!

NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION MEETING HELD IN NANJING

GW132043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0333 GMT 13 Aug 79 GW

[Text] Nanjing, 13 August—The Ministry of Power Industry recently held a National Thermoelectric Power and Coal Conservation Conference in Nanjing, calling on thermoelectric powerplants throughout the country to save 9 million tons of coal and 900 million kWh in the next 3 years.

After summarizing the past year's experience in coal and power conservation, comrades at the conference confidently pledged to make every possible effort to reach that goal.

Thermoelectric powerplants are the largest consumers of coal, petroleum and electricity in our country. Expenditures for coal and electricity used to operate the plants account for nearly 50 percent of their production costs. Since the beginning of 1978 thermoelectric powerplants throughout the country have scored remarkable success in lowering coal and power consumption through an extensive energy conservation campaign. From January 1978 through the end of June this year they saved 5.78 million tons of crude coal and 292 million kWh, thus reversing the more than 10-year-old trend of coal and power wastage.

This success should be mainly attributed to the extensive application of new technology by thermoelectric powerplants throughout the country. For example, the renovated illuminated circuit diagram successfully trial-produced by the Huaiyin powerplant to insure its efficient operation, a device produced by the Handan powerplant to control the efficient use of coal in the operation of boilers and vapor condensers attached to the steam turbine cleaners using rubber balls [jiao qiu qing xi qi lun ji ning qi shuang zhi 5231 3808 3237 3156 6544 2823 0413 3086 5944 4999] now being used by power networks in Shandong and Nei Mongol and the automatic steam turbine cleaners adopted by the Wujing thermoelectric powerplant in Shanghai and the Baiyang powerplant in Shandong have all played a positive role in coal and power conservation in varying degrees.

Urging various powerplants to prevent waste and strengthen control over fuel distribution is a key to the success in coal and power conservation. After establishing fuel control centers and putting into effect improved regulations, the Sichuan Provincial Bureau of Power Industry and its major affiliated powerplants have changed the situation in which workers have either deliberately violated established regulations or have had no regulations to follow. In 1978, through efforts to implement conservation measures, the 18 thermoelectric powerplants under this bureau saved over 298,000 tons of crude coal and 1,750 million yuan. The Fushun powerplant has achieved some success in coal and power conservation by systematically controlling fuel distribution and by developing a socialist labor emulation drive.

By adopting similar conservation measures, the Ministry of Power Industry has achieved the same success in lowering its powerplants' expenditures for fuels. To conserve energy it has directed some power generating units which have made advances in energy conservation to operate at less than full capacity. In this way the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan power network has reduced its coal consumption by 22 grams per kWh in 1978 as compared with 1977, thus enabling it to save 700,000 tons of coal and over 86 million kWh in the first 5 months of this year. The same conservation measure enabled the northwest power network to lower its coal consumption by an average of 9 grams per kWh and save 196,000 tons of crude coal as compared with the same period in 1978.

Many powerplants near the coal mining zones have played an even greater role in energy conservation by putting to good use low quality coal and tailings. During the first 5 months of this year the Tangshan powerplant and the No 2 thermoelectric powerplant in Taiyuan, Shanxi, used 500,000 tons and 58,000 tons of tailings respectively, thus saving the state over 25,200 tons of good quality coal.

I. 14 Aug 79

L 10

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTRY HOLDS HARBIN FIRE PREVENTION MEETING

OW131635 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] In order to strengthen the work of preventing fires in urban areas and do a still better job in safeguarding the four modernizations, the Ministry of Public Security held in Harbin an on-the-spot National Urban Fire Prevention Meeting from 3 to 12 August. Attending the meeting were more than 130 people, including bureau chiefs of public security bureaus in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, bureau chiefs of public security bureaus of a number of large cities, responsible persons of fire departments, brigades and teams at the provincial and municipal levels and leading comrades of public security bureaus under the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Communications.

Comrade Lu Jianguang, vice minister of public security, attended the meeting and delivered a speech.

Those attending the meeting visited the (Xinguang) machinery plant, the Harbin textile products procurement center, the (Xianfeng) police station and the (Shangzhi) police station. Comrades from Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Jiangxi, Shenyang, Changchun, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Fuzhou and Chongqing introduced their experiences at the meeting.

The meeting fully reaffirmed the advanced experiences introduced at the meeting. It called on all units to vigorously popularize these experiences. Those attending the meeting held that Harbin Municipality's experience in fire prevention and fire control is a cornerstone in urban fire prevention and fire control work. In order to firmly strengthen the work of urban fire prevention, the meeting called on all revolutionary committees in the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to rapidly restore and set up fire prevention committees in the various localities.

The meeting pointed out: The task of fire prevention in cities is arduous. Public security organs at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the work in fire prevention and fire control, conscientiously implement the guidelines laid down by the State Council and push forward the work of fire prevention and fire control. All fire departments must keep pace with the current situation ideologically and organizationally and in work. They must further strengthen the work of urban fire prevention and contribute to safeguarding the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO PUBLISHES 'HEBEI LITERATURE' ARTICLE ON ART

HK120640 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Li Jian [2621 0494]: "'Praise Virtue' or 'Lack Virtue'"--originally published in Hebei WENXUE [Hebei LITERATURE] No 6]

[Text] It is reported that a new faction is now growing up in literary and art circles. Some people have labeled it as a faction of "praising virtue" and are now bitterly attacking it. What crimes has this faction committed? It is said that the writers of this faction are good at "praising virtue," which is the essential characteristic of their works. Can this be regarded as a crime? Must they be criticized because of this? I do not think they deserve it. Of course, a "shameless dog's" literature and art singing the praise of the "gang of four" should be repudiated and flowery language devoid of content negated.
[paragraph continues]

However, is it not good to praise Chairman Mao, a great leader of the Chinese people, and his brilliant thought and foster the prestige and reputation of the proletariat and the laboring people? Is it not good to propagate the four modernization programs?

In a class society, every writer must have a class character. There are no superclass so-called "pastoral poets." Revolutionary writers must be the eyes of the class and the hands and feet of the people. They must share weal and woe with the party. The great revolutionary practice of the masses provides writers with fervent revolutionary zeal so they may loudly appeal to the public for the sake of the people's cause. Those who are fortunate enough to be professional or amateur writers creating spiritual wealth for the people's everyday life should sing the praises of the "four modernizations."

To adhere to the four principles, writers must primarily take the position of workers, peasants and soldiers to sing the praises of the proletariat and write about the heroes of the "four modernizations." This then is not only a concrete demonstration of standing fast to the party principle in literature and art but also a demand imposed on writers by the feelings of the people. If the writers of the people fail to loudly "praise" the "virtue" of the people, what is the point of having these writers? In our writers' contingent some assume an antiparty and sullen attitude when looking at the great cause of the people. When others are writing enthusiastically in praise of the "four modernizations," they always dampen their enthusiasm by saying: "You belong to the 'praising virtue' faction. If you do not 'praise the virtue' of the people, whose 'virtue' are you going to praise?" We must realize that while the "praising virtue" faction is extolling the virtue of the proletariat, they never forget to bitterly attack landlords and bourgeoisie and their remnant ideology. Storms and lightning are still in their pen points. Our literature should be the literature of the proletariat. The party principle and the proletarian characteristic should still be preserved in it. Those who advocate that literature and art are without class or party character are no better than worms in the decomposed bodies of the revisionist mentors buried in the rubbish heap of history. Since the party spirit and class character still exist, the problem of which class to praise should not be overlooked. Chairman Mao is the greatest savior of the Chinese people. Anyone who cherishes proletarian feelings should, of course, sing the praise of his merits. Some people refuse to do so. Naturally, it is their own business. It is beyond our reach to compel them to do so. After all, their class feelings are different from ours: Sunflowers always lend a fantastic beauty to the golden sun, whereas beasts which hide in dark corners and are fond of smelling the stink of blood and sludge can only curse the red sun. Those who refuse to "praise virtue" actually "lack virtue."

We must wholeheartedly immerse ourselves among the proletariat and the laboring people. Through their souls as clear as mirrors, we might perceive the scenery of spring in all its glorious color. Some people refuse to go deep into the masses, saying that they suffer a lot while immersing themselves with the laboring people whose feet are smeared with cowdung and whose hands are soiled. They say there are no "dancing parties" or "luxurious banquets" at the lower levels. If they are working there, it is tantamount to "frittering away their time." They repeatedly say they must go "up" and "up" to a place covered by red carpet to gather material to depict the "rich and colorful inner world." Alas, it is sad indeed: Some 95 percent of China's 900 million people are workers and peasants. Abandoning them, some people are seeking "pearls" wrapped in green silk or placed on a bright mirror. This is what they call "absolute truth." Indeed, they are 10 times wiser than Duhring. True, "scientific officers" must be described powerfully to show their lofty sentiments and aspirations. However, one cannot create excellent works by simply going "up" to the buildings where scientists are. [paragraph continues]

It is equally true that scientists work in large buildings, but their schemes have changed into fine achievements all over the mountains, rivers and the seas. If you do not go "up" to the mountains and "down" to the rivers, how can you describe the great achievements of scientists without personally observing the results of their scientific research? Even if you are buried in the study of pure theories, you must be influenced by certain feelings in your study. Where do your feelings originate? They must come from the torrents of the society and the pulse of our times. They can only be found outside an "ivory tower," that is, among the hundreds of millions of the masses. They claim to be high and lofty and detach themselves from the workers and peasants. How can they create excellent works by simply wracking their brains under green willow trees?

"Praising virtue" is by no means a groundless conjecture; it is based on a true feeling of writers provided by the industrious people under the socialist system and proletarian dictatorship. In our march toward socialism over the past 30 years, China's history is still basically advancing even though the "four evils" inflicted casualties on us for almost 10 years. Compared with the old society, our people's livelihood has been improved. Contemporary Chinese are free from worry about lack of education and employment, as they are about food and clothing. They are free from the fear that armed thugs may descend on them in broad daylight or that masked gangsters will knock on their doors at night. The rivers are flowing smoothly, the lotus blossoms are blooming luxuriantly and the bright sun is shining on the blue waters and new ponds. Why should we not "praise" the "virtue" of such a beautiful socialist society in the contemporary world? Although those who go against their conscience, shut their eyes to facts, wear the shoeshine rags of foreigners as neckties and raise a hue and cry that we do not compare favorably with the revisionists and capitalists are not seen to be "praising virtue," they are nevertheless seen to "lack virtue."

Workers and peasants are ordinary people. They are always treated by the "civilized" landlords and bourgeoisie as a "motley crowd" or "small people." The Chinese revolution led by Chairman Mao emancipated the people and made them the masters of their own country. Writers and artists are the "public servants of society." Why should they not use their pens to praise the peasants, workers and soldiers? They eat the grain planted by the peasants and wear the clothes woven by workers. Why should they not praise the masters of the country? Thus, it may be asked: Where has "virtue" gone?

We also have those "soldiers" who shed their blood in the self-defensive counterattack. They are our class brothers. Coming from the countryside, they are honest, hard-working, brave and kindhearted. They serve the people like a willing ox but treat the enemy like a ferocious tiger. For their country, they assaulted the enemy's minefields with their flesh and blood at the age of 18, 19 or 20. They watered the flowers of victories with their own precious blood. Why should they not be praised? Why should you not go "down" to them? With bread in your mouths, you complain loudly: "We are too backward!" Raising grenades in their hands, they shouted: "Shoot at us!" Indeed, you are more "superior" than they, because of your "superior" living standards and the "superior" quality of your television sets. Therefore, there is no need for you to "dismount" and go among the masses. Is that not right, my honorable masters?

It is the voice of the working class and the demand of our times to foster the prestige and reputation of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao, the beloved Premier Zhou, Chairman Zhu De, Chen Yi, He Lung...to praise workers, peasants and soldiers and extol our scientific and educational workers and the great cause of the four modernizations. [paragraph continues]

Marching along (Eugene) Pottier's path, crimson with blood, and cherishing the militant enthusiasm of the heroes of the "5 April" movement, literary and art workers must eloquently praise the enchanting scene of spring on the horizon of our motherland and combat evil tendencies in all forms. In the torrents of life, we must vary the themes, types, styles and forms of our literary and art works. We must anoint our works with the pleasant fragrance of soil and grease so they will shine with the brilliance of youthful vigor. The spring in our motherland must find full expression in our literary and art works so that our people may see in our works myriads of green and silken willows and hear in them the melodious pastoral songs sung by the herdsmen and the cheers of our soldiers after their shooting practices in the open countryside north of the great wall. We must here not indulge ourselves in only creating singing and dancing works to extol a good time. In the meantime, we must oppose some people's depressive attitudes toward China's reality. As for those who attack the socialist system because of their class prejudice, the only thing we can do is let them follow their masters Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the like to look for their "genuine socialism" in the sewer.

RENMIN RIBAO Report of Criticism

HK120715 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 79 p 3 HK

[RENMIN RIBAO report: "Writers Should Be Encouraged To Create Boldly"]

[Text] In its 22 July issue, Hebei RIBAO carried an article on page 4 by Cui Chengyun which expressed disagreement with the views of the article entitled "'Praise Virtue' or 'Lack Virtue'" published in the No 6 issue of Hebei WENXUE [Hebei LITERATURE].

In the article, entitled "Writers Should Be Encouraged To Create Boldly--Refuting 'Praise Virtue' or 'Lack Virtue,'" Cui Chengyun pointed out that the latter work spoke of a so-called "lacking virtue" faction which has now appeared on the literature and art front and raised the banner of upholding the four basic principles in attacking the current bustling and thriving scene marking the creation and theory of literature and art. The article "'Praise Virtue' or 'Lack Virtue,'" it was pointed out, absolutely negated the excellent situation that has appeared on the literature and art front since the smashing of the "gang of four" and totally disregarded the tremendous achievements scored in creating and criticizing literature and art in the effort of the past 3 years to turn chaos into order and emancipate the mind. It erroneously sought to use old methods to spoil the new situation. Thus, proletarian literature and art would be put back under the shackles of Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" ultraleftist line. This is a product of current ultraleftist thinking in literary and art circles.

The article arbitrarily claimed the absence of class character and party spirit in current literature and art and opposed praising workers, peasants and soldiers, socialism and Chairman Mao and his brilliant thinking. Such judgment was simply unfounded. In the short period of 3 years since the smashing of the shackles of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," large numbers of new and old literary and art workers have enthusiastically plunged into the three major revolutionary movements to tap a wider choice of writing material and explore more penetrating subject matter to express newer ideas and feelings. Therefore, many theatrical works such as "Where Silence Prevails," "A Record of Loyalty" and "The Light of Dawn" have appeared in our new socialist literature and art as well as literary works completely new in thinking and in the artistic style such as "Class Master," "Scars," "Conjectures of Goldbach," and so forth. [paragraph continues]

In the short self-defense counterattack against Vietnam, a number of sketches, feature articles and news reports also quickly reached the masses of readers. All these warmly praised the worker-peasant-soldier masses and their cherished leaders while simultaneously ruthlessly condemning the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They are worthy of being called fine works representative of revolutionary realism. Praising the true, the perfect and the beautiful and exposing the false, the bad and the ugly are the very manifestation of the class character and party spirit of socialist literature and art. To condemn the so-called "lacking virtue" faction for the absence of class character and party spirit in literature and art is as absurd and ridiculous as Don Quixote fighting windmills.

We must also point out that this article flaunted the banner of upholding the four basic principles. In fact, the four basic principles reaffirmed by the party Central Committee were entirely in accordance with the spirit of emancipating the mind advocated by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Applied to literature and art, they call for resolutely upholding the party's guideline of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," giving full play to democracy and further enlivening socialist literature and art.

This article did not refer to fundamental problems and was far from prompted by a desire to discuss things in a spirit of "blooming and contending." Instead it made accusations, wielded a stick randomly and used disgusting language. Such a bad literary style was not strange in the days when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" threw their weight around. That such a style has reappeared on the proletarian literary forum today is really deplorable.

RENMIN RIBAO Criticism

HK120705 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 79 p 3 HK

[Short commentary on literature and art by Zhou Yue: "The Advancing Steps of Spring Cannot Be Stopped"]

[Text] It has become increasingly clear what damage Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their "adviser" did on the literary and art front by pushing their ultraleftist line these past years. From the positive and negative experiences and lessons picked up in their daily lives and creative writing over the years, people deeply understand that unless they thoroughly criticize the baneful ultraleftist line, it will be idle to talk about implementing the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and about making socialist literature and art flourish. The reason is that the ultraleftist line is as incompatible with socialist literature and art as fire is with water.

Good and honest comrades should bear in mind that the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line will not become a street mouse without any place to hide just because leading comrades have stepped out to say a few words or because the press has published a few articles. Instead it will take shelter in some people's minds, and when the right time comes it will pop up in disguise and continue with its menace. Certain views which have recently arisen have caught the prompt attention of literary and art circles comrades because these views reminded them of a disgusting voice that had been heard before. The article "'Praise Virtue' or 'Lack Virtue'" prominently featured in the June issue of Hebei WENXUE [Hebei LITERATURE] is a case in point.

This article, which discusses the current situation in literature and art, makes no mention of the shocking persecution of people in the literary and art circles by Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their "adviser." It does not even say a word about the serious damage and effects on literary and art creation and the theory of literature and art caused by their ultraleftist line over a long period. On the contrary, the article is devoted mainly to censuring writers who take the stand of the party and the people and dare to face reality and depict life as it is. It attacks such writers as those who "assume a sullen attitude when looking at the great cause of the people" who are "fond of smelling the stink of blood and sludge" and who "claim to be high and lofty and detach themselves from the workers and peasants." "How can they create excellent works by simply wracking their brains under green willow trees?!" In short, these writers are not "praising virtue" but are "lacking virtue," imitating Jiang Qing's tone, the author harshly rebukes such writers: "They eat the grain planted by the peasants and wear the clothes woven by the workers. Why should they not use their pens to praise the masters of our country? Thus, it may be asked: Where has 'virtue' gone?" This article has something in common with other views which have recently arisen--they have all spread the ultraleftist trend of thought, opposed the emancipation of minds, opposed the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and boycotted the implementation of the guidelines of the third plenary session in the name of "singing the praises of socialism" and "serving the four modernizations."

Some comrades may say: After all, it is right to stress the need to sing the praises of socialism, is it not? We would say that it is. The socialist system is more superior and advanced than any other social system. Singing the praises of socialism is and will always be an important theme of literary and artistic works. However, the present socialist society is not perfect. What is more, the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their company for more than 10 years brought great damage to our socialist motherland. With the aftermath of the pains still being felt, we have a heavy task to clear up the ruins and debris. It is a gross deception to dismiss this task as happy and relaxed. The author of "'praise virtue' or 'lack virtue'" is unlike any of us in the way he looks at our everyday life. He depicts life as follows: "Contemporary Chinese are free from worry about lack of education and employment as they are about food and clothing. They are free from the fear that armed thugs may descend upon them in broad daylight, and no masked gangsters will knock on the doors at night. The rivers are flowing smoothly, the lotus blossoms are blooming luxuriantly and the bright sun is shining on the blue waters and new ponds." Thus, the author suggests: "...our people may see in our works myriads of green and silken willows and hear in them the melodious pastoral songs sung by the herdsmen and the cheers of our soldiers after their shooting practices in the open countryside north of the Great Wall." Is the land of China, over which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" rode roughshod for 10 years, such a utopia? Not even the author's hometown of Hebei Province is such an ideal place, to say nothing of the whole country. Do these "praises" which ignore the country's difficulties and the masses' well-being conform to reality? Can the author claim that he is holding himself responsible to the people by presenting such a false picture of peace and prosperity? People have reasons to doubt and ask: Whose crimes are such descriptions covering up and pleading for? The author may go and ask the workers and peasants this question and see if they disagree. A commentator has said: "This article, like a gust of cold wind in the spring, should arouse our attention" (see Wang Ruowang's 20 July GUANGMING RIBAO article). This is a timely warning. At a time when we are penetratingly criticizing the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and removing ideological obstacles to the four modernizations, these views, like a gust of assailing cold wind, are extremely disharmonious with the atmosphere of emancipation of thinking and blossoming of flowers which prevails on the literary and art front.

Some comrades may wonder: What is wrong with singing the praises of the workers, peasants and soldiers and advocating that literature and art must serve the four modernizations? The workers and peasants, as the main force in the fight for the four modernizations, of course deserves to be praised. There is no objection to this. It is also the glorious mission of literary and art workers to work for the four modernizations with heart and soul. The question hinges on substance rather than on slogan. Did not Lin Biao and the "gang of four" crow over the "fundamental task" in the "forum minutes" which they concocted together? In spite of their high-sounding talk, did they ever think about the workers, peasants and soldiers in their so-called literature and art? Their "fundamental task" was to usurp party and state power and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. The view that literature and art must be limited to certain themes and personages if it is to serve the four modernizations is narrow and one-sided. Truth becomes falsehood if it goes one step too far. If we set the works exposing the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and those reflecting the four modernizations against each other, if we think that works which do not deal directly with the workers and peasants are abandoning over 95 percent of the workers and peasants and "lack socialist virtue" and even ask "where has 'virtue' gone?", how can we possibly speak of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and make literary and art creation flourish?

The cold wind in springtime is unwelcome and cannot stop the advancing steps of spring, but it may damage burgeoning young seedlings and budding flowers. Therefore we must watch out for and continue to relentlessly criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to prevent it from coming back.

GUANGMING RIBAO Criticism

HK120650 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Wang Ruowang [3769 5387 2598]: "A Gust of Cold Wind in the Spring--Commenting on 'Praise Virtue' or 'Lack Virtue'"]--excerpts appear in 31 July RENMIN RIBAO]

[Text] The June issue of Hebei WENXUE [Hebei LITERATURE] carries an article entitled "'Praise Virtue' or 'Lack Virtue,'" from which we hear a tune which is extremely disharmonious with the emancipation of thinking, the breaking of forbidden zones and writing with boldness being called for in literary and art circles. The article, like a gust of cold wind in the spring, should arouse our attention.

The article says: "To adhere to the four principles, writers must primarily take the position of workers, peasants and soldiers to sing the praises of the proletariat and write about the heroes of the 'four modernizations.' This then is not only a concrete demonstration of standing fast to the party principle in literature and art but also a demand imposed on writers by the feelings of the people. If the writers of the people fail to loudly 'praise' the 'virtue' of the people, what is the point of having these writers?" In other words, the primary criterion for judging whether a work adheres to the "four fundamental principles" is to determine whether the author sings the praises of the heroic characters of the workers, peasants and soldiers. If the answer is yes, then this is "a concrete demonstration of standing fast to the party principle in literature and art." If the answer is no, then, sorry to say, "what is the point of having these writers?" In the view of the author of the articles, adhering to the "four fundamental principles" does not impose a general demand on a work as to its ideological context, but imposes rather a specific demand on the type of theme selected and the type of characters depicted. [paragraph continues]

This is not only a narrow, one-sided view on how to adhere to the "four fundamental principles" in the realm of literature and art, but also a rehash of the old tune of the "theory of the basic task" that dominated the literary forum for a decade. It is a fallacy that appears to be correct, and how arrogant it is in tone! It virtually amounts to a call for expelling from the literary forum writers who adopt an approach different from the author's and whose works are "questionable."

This self-styled apologist of the "virtue singers" should be a writer who is most adept at "praising virtue." Let us now see what "example" of virtue he has provided for praising: "Contemporary Chinese are free from worry about lack of education and employment, as they are about food and clothing. They are free from the fear that armed thugs may descend on them in broad daylight or that masked gangsters will knock on their doors at night. The rivers are flowing smoothly, the lotus blossoms are blooming luxuriantly and the bright sun is shining on the blue waters and new ponds. Why should we not 'praise' the 'virtue' of such a beautiful socialist society in the contemporary worlds?"

If there is no fear of unemployment, was it not superfluous for Comrade Hua Guofeng to talk about it in his "Report on the Work of the Government" delivered at the second session of the Fifth NPC: "we plan in the current year to provide jobs for more than 7 million people in units under ownership by the whole people and in units under collective ownership"? If there is no fear of lack of educational opportunity, what made Comrade Hua Guofeng say in his report: "it is of the utmost importance to continue to wipe out illiteracy and introduce universal primary education; this task would have been fulfilled long ago if it had not been set back for many years by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four'"? Has this become "empty talk"? What kind of party spirit is such a "party spirit" that ignores facts and fabricates rumors and lies?

His description of a utopia without thieves and gangsters is exaggerative at best. If what he says is true, then the public security, procuratorial and judicial personnel might fluff up their pillows and go to sleep. In addition, some provisions of the laws passed at the second session of the Fifth NPC are also superfluous. Even a primary school pupil knows the falsehood of such a statement, which obviously is at variance with the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth NPC and also at variance with the personal experiences of the people of the whole nation.

Although ours is a socialist society, it nevertheless carries the historical burden of a centuries-old feudal system. In addition, our socialist revolution and socialist construction are being carried out on rather backward economic and cultural foundations. Therefore, a small number of people being without work or out of school or becoming thieves or a number of peasants going without sufficient food grain should not cause any surprise nor should there be any need to cover it up with lies. Moreover, after the disasters caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," problems accumulated from more than a decade of stagnation, and setbacks have piled up like mountains. Marxists do not dodge problems but face them squarely; they identify and study problems and then solve them.

Since the author of the article looks at the present situation from a special point of view, his approach toward other problems cannot but be biased. He says in the article: "Those who advocate that literature and art are without class or party character are no better than worms in the decomposed bodies of the revisionist mentors buried in the rubbish heap of history." Such an invective, such an indiscriminate criticism of a viewpoint, is definitely not characteristic of the militant style of the proletariat. If he really finds "people who advocate that literature and art are without class or party character" in the press, he should by all means name them directly, put the facts on the table and refute them by reasoning. However, creating something out of thin air will do him no good. [paragraph continues]

If he chases after a shadow and makes a big fuss about a minor issue by bringing it to the level of principle, he is doing nothing but adopting the tactics usually used by the "gang of four" and their ilk. We should never follow in his steps!

The author of the article "'Praise Virtue' or 'Lack Virtue'" also says that "beasts which hide in dark corners and are fond of smelling the stink of blood and sludge can only curse the red sun." What is he pointing at? Pondering over this in the face of reality, one can only come up with one explanation, namely, that all those writers who expose the bloody crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in creating trumped-up, false and wrongly judged cases that caused families to break up and the accused to be deserted by their wives and children are "animals who are good at smelling the stink of blood and sludge." As a matter of fact, when the people see these works, they feel that their grievances have been vented and are most appreciative of such works. However, this comrade who has a particularly strong "party character" curses the author of such works as "animals." Why does he fly into such a rage? He does not use "vicious attack," a term that has been discarded by history. Instead he substitutes it with "cursing the red sun." In doing so, he has racked his brain to the utmost. He has nothing but "curses" for the new achievements that have been made in the newly opened up field of literature and art over the past 2 years.

During the days of their ascendancy, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pursued an obscurantist policy, always fanatically proclaiming that "the old man is No 1 in the world" and that everything Chinese is good. They maintained their "arrogance and conceit" with a closed-door policy and used deceptive propaganda to cover up the real facts. To deceive the people, they never talked about our shortcomings and insufficiencies. To eliminate chaos and restore order following the smashing of the "gang of four," we have had to admit matter of factly that China lags far behind in certain economic, production, scientific and technological and cultural fields. A materialist must have the courage to recognize such gaps. The awareness of this will spur us on to the early realization of the four modernizations. Taking our country's practical requirements into account, we must selectively and positively learn from the advanced science and technology of other countries. However, this author says sarcastically: "Although those who go against their conscience, shut their eyes to facts, wear the shoeshine rags of foreigners as neckties and raise a hue and cry that we do not compare favorably with revisionists and capitalists are not seen to be 'praising virtue'. They are nevertheless seen to 'lack virtue.'" He has not gone as far as to scold us for "worshipping foreign things and fawning on foreigners" and for being "slave compradores for foreigners."

Then the author proceeds to deliver this homily: "Writers and artists are the 'public servants of society.' Why should they not praise the peasants, workers and soldiers? They eat the grain planted by the peasants and wear the clothes woven by workers. Why should they not use their pens to praise the masters of the country? Thus, it may be asked: Where has 'virtue' gone?" Reading this passage at once reminds me of the remarks Jiang Qing made to writers and artists in July 1964: You "eat the grain produced by the peasants, wear the clothes made and live in houses built by the workers. The People's Liberation Army guards the frontline of national defense. Yet you do not portray the workers, peasants and soldiers. What sort of class stand do artists take? What has happened to the 'conscience' of the artists you often talk about?" Aside from the difference between "conscience" and "morality," how similar is the substance of both denunciatory remarks? It is like a slave owner wielding his whip, who, in the name of the "workers, peasants and soldiers," reproaches his slaves: You eat my food, wear my clothes, and live in my house. Why do you not work hard for me?

We cannot help asking: Since we all eat the grain planted by peasants and wear the clothes woven by workers, we must reflect their aspirations and cries, be concerned about their sufferings and lay bare the malpractices that encroach upon their interests. What happens to the "conscience" and "morality" of those who are indifferent to the sufferings of the people, only know how to tell beautiful lies and consistently style themselves as "virtue singers?"

For more than 2 years we have not seen articles that make such arrogant claims and ill-founded accusations. Indeed, the article in question does not deserve refutation. However, it poses two questions for us relating to literary and art theory: One is how to interpret exposure and praising; the other is how literature and art should be geared to the central task of the four modernizations. We should clarify these two issues further.

Any rigid stipulation in literature and art creation that we can only praise and not expose anything within the proletariat and the socialist society and among the people results from a failure to understand the law of art. It must be admitted that everything divides into two. In a country where the proletarian revolution has been victorious, socialist literature and art should of course loudly praise the bright aspects of the proletariat and its allies and the bright aspects of the party and government cadres. But is it permissible to expose their seamy aspects and the tragedies that have occurred? Some people are against exposure. If a literature and art work carries some factual descriptions that expose the truth, some people will fly into a rage and denounce it, charging it with "defaming socialism," "denigrating the proletariat," "attacking the party"...and so on. This is because a rule has prevailed for a long time: The red, praiseworthy flowers should be given to the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and the socialist system, while the dark, satirical black flowers of exposure should be tossed to the bourgeoisie and the "stinking ninth category." A survey of the literary and art practice both in its positive and negative aspects over 3 decades shows that this fabricated rule has in effect become one of the factors that account for the strangulation of literary and art creation and that have led to the uniformity and monotony of literary and art productions.

Seamy aspects of the proletariat and its allies, of party and government cadres and of socialist society and the tragedies that have occurred should be exposed and satirized if they are real and typical. Exposure or praise are the necessary means for a writer to exercise his freedom of creation. We do not approve of such terms as "virtue singers" or "literature of exposure" because the singing of praises and exposure should both exist or be used alternately in a literary and art work. There may be works that are given either to praising or to exposure, but they are extremely few in number. It is not necessary for us to mechanically separate praise from exposure. What readers and critics demand of the writer is, first and foremost, that his work be factual to life and history. As long as it is, it will be educational and a good work welcomed by people, regardless of whether or not it exposes or praises people or things.

Take some popular literary and artistic works for example: The play "The Frontline"--which Stalin approved of during the War of National Defense in the Soviet Union--ruthlessly exposed (Gorlov), a high-ranking general of the Red Army, and satirized a news reporter who only reported the good news. It played a positive role in curing the ideological ossification among Red Army commanders. During the 1950's, a number of works in China that dared to expose the seamy side of life were published. The book entitled "Flowers Blossom Again" and recently printed and published by the Shanghai Literature and Art Publishing House carries a number of distinguished short novels and essays on daily life. There also were plays such as "The Cuckoo Sings Again" and "Murderous Scheme," the script "The Flute" and so forth. These works still touch the heartstrings of readers even today. [paragraph continues]

These works have one thing in common: They always stand at the forefront of the times and dare to expose contradictions in real life. These contradictions are still in their embryonic stage when sensitive writers discover and portray them in their works. These works constantly side with the people, reflecting their voices and wishes. They dare to speak the truth. At the same time, they help party and government leaders learn about the people's needs and sufferings and draw correct guidelines and policies. They are derisively called "literature of exposure" by some people. Yet they are many times better than the sham literary works (examples are the hymns written in the form of pastoral songs as mentioned above) which are "virtue singers" presenting a false picture of peace and prosperity and always telling lies. As far as the ideological and artistic contents are concerned, the former can stand tests by history while the latter are only a refurbished version of the "literature of temples" or "literature of the imperial court."

In his report to the second session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out the things which should currently be criticized and exposed: "Overcome bureaucratism and conservatism, promptly expose political degenerates, grafters and embezzlers, counter-revolutionaries and criminals and consolidate the socialist cause and the socialist state." "There are some who think that obligations and discipline are laid down for the common people, while cadres--high-ranking cadres in particular--have only rights without obligations and need not observe discipline. ...although we eradicated feudal class rule long ago, malpractices left over mainly by the feudal order, such as the pursuit of privilege, 'back-door dealings' and suppression of democratic rights, still remain to a considerable extent to this day." Thus it can be seen that taking literature and art as the weapon to criticize and expose these negative phenomena means exposing the seamy side of our society. This actually aims at correcting current malpractices and should not be denounced as "lacking in virtue." This, too, should be encouraged and protected. Why do I say that this "should be protected"? The reason is that I have seen the cruel fact that some people in our country's past several decades have been rewarded for telling lies but suppressed for speaking the truth and exposing the defects and shortcomings of those in power. The "three-do-nots" principle recently reiterated by Chairman Hua is an effective protective measure.

The second question is: How should the four modernizations be portrayed in literary works? According to the article "'Praise Virtue' or 'Lack Virtue,'" we are only allowed to touch on two themes: One is to eulogize the proletariat. The other is to sing praises of the heroes who fight for the four modernizations. Actually, these kinds of new stereotypes are a relapse into the former practice of "writing articles and plays on the central issue." We propose that authors try to portray new personalities and new deeds emerging during the march toward the four modernizations and that they keep pace with the times and blaze the trail in the course of this great new march. These are the new subjects and honorable tasks for our authors. Should we allow only two flowers to blossom when we put forward the call of letting a hundred flowers blossom? The slogan put forward in the article "'Praise Virtue' or 'Lack virtue'" stresses class nature and party spirit. In essence, it is an expression of ultraleftist ideas under cover of beautiful revolutionary phrases.

Some people hold that there should not be too many literary artistic works on the persecution of people by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Their view is one-sided. We wrote countless literary and artistic works on the 8 years of the war of resistance against Japan. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" wreaked havoc for more than 10 years in our country. Their crimes are too numerous to record. We are now only at the beginning of using the weapon of literature and art to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In the future we should portray their evils ideologically and artistically, more profoundly and more maturely. This is precisely "the demand which the people's feelings have imposed on the creations of writers."

I. 14 Aug 79

L 21

ERC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Such works are needed by the people. Reading these works which give vivid and profound descriptions, people are inspired all the more to resolutely eradicate the factors that gave rise to Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and to fight for the four modernizations. A story of the brutal murder of martyr Zhang Zhirin of Liaoning by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was recently carried by newspapers and other publications. This was a bloody murder. We could not help shedding tears when reading this story. At the same time, however, we were inspired to sacrifice ourselves in defense of the socialist legal system and the party's principle.

We once criticized the slogan "vigorously write about the 13 years" which Zhang Chunqiao and his ilk put forward some 10 years ago. One who "disobeyed" their "order" would be accused of "not attending to one's proper duties." We criticized it as an ultraleftist idea tying the writers hand and foot. The article "'Praise Virtue' and 'Lack Virtue'" now only allows us to touch on two themes, that is, to eulogize workers, peasants and soldiers and to portray the heroes of the four modernizations. This is more "left" than the slogan "vigorously write about the 13 years." It allows an even shorter period of time to be portrayed and narrower range of topics to be dwelt with.

It peddles ultraleftist ideas and opposes the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" under the cloak of supporting the "four basic principles." We can never tolerate this!

CORRECTION TO PLA CONTINUES PRODUCTION FOR CIVILIAN SECTOR

The following correction applies to the item entitled "PLA Factories Continue Production for Civilian Sector," published in the 2 August People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page L 10, first paragraph, last line, should read: ~~...production value by 200 million~~ yuan.

Page L 11, fourth paragraph, line three, should read: ~~...year~~ the number of towels for...

BRIEFS

GEOHERMAL ENERGY RESOURCES--The China Electric Engineering Society recently held its First National Academic Discussion Meeting on how to use geothermal energy to produce electricity. Forty-one essays reflecting China's achievements in research on geothermal electric power production were read at the meeting. Since China's first experimental power generating unit designed to use underground hot water to produce electricity was put into operation, similar powerplants have come into being in Huailai County, Hebei Province; Yichun County, Jiangxi Province; Linxiang County, Hunan Province; Yingkou Municipality, Liaoning Province; and (Yangbating), Xizang Autonomous Region. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0415 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW]

CHINESE YOUNG PIONEERS SOCIETY--Shenyang, 5 August--The China Young Pioneers Work Society was founded on 1 August in Lushunkou, Liaoning Province, where the Young Pioneers instructors' summer camp is being held. It is a mass organization of Young Pioneers workers. Hu Dehua was elected chairman of this society, the vice chairmen are: Liu Yuanzhang, Chen Mo, Jiang Jingwen and Zhang Junfa. The secretary general is Li Qimin. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0136 GMT 5 Aug 79 OW]

WAN LI ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR PIA LEADER

HE131328 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 79 HK

[Excerpts] According to an Anhui RIBAO report, Comrade Liu Xui, member of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, member of the Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee, member of the party committee of the Anhui Military District and adviser to the Anhui Military District, failed to respond to any medical treatment and died of sickness in Hefei on 1 August 1979. He was 69. A memorial service for Comrade Liu Xui was held in the hall of the Anhui Military District on the morning of 10 August.

Wreaths were sent by the national CPPCC committee, the Nanjing Military Region, the Anhui Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, the party committee of the Anhui Military District, the PRC fourth, fifth and sixth ministries of machine building, the National Defense Industry Office of the State Council, the Chinese PIA Electronic Engineering College, the Hefei Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the general offices of the Anhui provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, all PIA units subordinate to the Anhui Military District, some prefectural CCP committees and administrative offices, some provincial departments, committees, offices, rooms and bureaus, the Anhui Provincial National defense Industry Office and its subordinate (three-line) plants, the national defense industry offices of some fraternal provinces and municipalities, the Jian and Anfu County CCP and revolutionary committees in Jiangxi, the Memorial Hall of the Nanjing headquarters of the new 4th Army in Jing County and the cadres sanatorium. Wreaths were also sent by responsible comrades of the Anhui provincial CCP, Revolutionary and CPPCC committees, the Anhui Military District and the Hefei municipal CCP and revolutionary committees.

Wreaths were also sent by Comrade Liu Xui's good friends including Liu Bocheng, Su Yu, Zhang Caidian, Zhang Aiping, Fu Sintao, Liang Biye, Xu Liqing, Zhu Yunguan, Zhang Zhen, Li Yuan, Zhang Xianpei, Cao Siming, Ye Fei, Du Ping, Xiang Zhonghua, Wang Richeng, Wang Huiheng, Li Buxin, Li Renjun, Liu Wei, Lu Dong, Zhang Youxuan, Zhou Yiping, Hu Ming, Li Baohua, Jiang Weiqing, Chen Pixian, Xu Jiatun, Chen Zuolin, Li Yaowen, Duan Huanjing, Xiang Shouzhai, Zhou Chunlin, Zhan Dahan, Rao Zijian, Qian Jun, Zhou Zhifan, Liu Fei, Lin Weixian, Wu Lanting, Zhao Jun, (Hua Miantai), (Zhong Fasheng), Guo Jinlin, Li Shiyan, Yan Guang, (Lin Huanting), (Ceng Ruging), (Liao Huaruan), Zhong Guochu, Zhang Yunlong, Wu Hianen, Kang Lin, (Li Huachua), (Yao Fengyin), Xiong Zhaoren, (Liu Jianting), Zhang Fan, Zhang Zhixin, (Gu Payi), Mei Jiasheng, (Peng Lin), Cao Lihuai, Lan Tinghui, (Huang Zhongxue), Rao Shoukuan, (Hong Lin) and (Yao Yunliang).

Present at the memorial service were responsible comrades of the Anhui Provincial CCP, revolutionary and CPPCC committees, the Anhui Military District the Electronic Engineering College and the Hefei municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including Wan Li, Wang Guangyu, Zhang Kaifan, Su Yu, Liu Lianmin, Fu Guangmao, Wang Wernuo, Cheng Guanghua, (Hu Kaifang), (Yuan Zhen), Ma Changyan, Hu Pan, Guo Tixiang, (Hou Yong), Gui Peng, Wei Jianzhang, Wu Yanglin, Peng Zongshu, Su Youqiao, (Dong Yuxiang), (Cheng Yetang), (Wang Feng), (Liao Rui), (Xiong Fukun), (Du Hanjiang), (Zhang Wentong), (Zhong Jiahua), Luo Yingchen, Gao Chenggao, (Dong Zhangjiang) (Zhang Tie), (Li Haifan), Zheng Rui and (Wei Anmin).

Duan Huanjing, deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Region; Wu Lanting, deputy commander of the Wuhan Military Region; Li Renzhi, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee; Li Shiyun, adviser to the Political Department of the Nanjing Military Region; Hu Shoufu and (Liu Qun), advisers to the Shanghai Garrison; and representatives from Comrade Liu Kui's native place specially came to attend the memorial service.

Comrade Yu Guangmao, Standing Committee member of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and commander of the Anhui Military District, presided over the memorial service. Comrade Wang Wemao, Standing Committee member of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and second political commissar of the Anhui Military District made the memorial speech.

The memorial speech said that Comrade Liu Kui was born in a poor peasant family in Jian County in Jiangxi. He participated in the local peasant insurrection in the autumn of 1928. In November of the same year, he joined the (Pingliang) District Guerrillas in Liuyang County in Hunan. He joined the Communist Youth League in February 1929 and transferred his membership to the Chinese Communist Party in July 1931.

In the past 51 years since he joined the revolution, Comrade Liu Kui was consequently appointed fighter, deputy platoon commander, deputy company commander, deputy battalion commander, staff officer of the headquarters of the new 4th Army, commander of the south Anhui guerilla forces, commander of the south Anhui squadron along the Chang Jiang, deputy commander of the Jiangsu-Zhejiang-Anhui-Jiangxi border regions, deputy chief of staff of the South Anhui Military District, director of the south Anhui base of the Logistics Department of the Nanjing Military Region, deputy commander of the Anhui Military District, deputy director of the Anhui Industry and Communications office, and director of the Anhui National Defense Industry Office and secretary of the Party Committee of the Anhui National Defense Office.

Also present at the memorial service were some 800 people including leading comrades of the provincial offices, departments, committees and bureaus, responsible comrades of some prefectures and municipalities, leading comrades of the headquarters and political and logistics organs of the Anhui Military District, all military subdistricts and independent divisions and regiments, the Hefei Garrison and the Municipal People's Armed Forces Department directly subordinate to it and hospitals, some comrades of the cadres sanatorium, some friends of Comrade Liu Kui and representatives of cadres, staff, workers and fighters of various provincial and municipal organs and PLA units of the Anhui Military District.

After the conclusion of the memorial service, responsible comrades of the Nanjing Military Region, the Anhui provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Anhui Military District and the Hefei municipal CCP and revolutionary committees warmly comforted Comrade Liu Kui's Comrade (Li Ming) and their children.

On the morning of 8 August, a ceremony was held to bid farewell to the remains of Comrade Liu Kui. Responsible comrades of the party, government and army of Anhui and Hefei Municipality, representatives of all provincial and municipal organs and various PLA units of the Anhui Military District and Comrade Liu Kui's good friends attended the farewell ceremony.

JIANGXI SECURITY ORGANS STEP UP REVERSAL OF VERDICTS

HK131339 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] Since the beginning of this year, public security organs at all levels in Jiangxi Province have reinvestigated the cases which were handled by public security departments and organs of the former military control commissions during the Great Cultural Revolution. These cases involved people who had labels stuck of them, received reeducation through labor, were detained for criminal offences and arrested. By the end of June, they had completed reinvestigating 63.9 percent of the cases and had reversed verdicts on some 4,500 grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice, 93.2 percent of which were of a political nature.

"In reversing verdicts on a large number of grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice, we have vigorously exposed and criticized the towering crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in suppressing the cadres and masses, retrieved the party's reputation, promoted stability and unity and mobilized the socialist activism of the masses to vigorously embark on the four modernizations."

"In 1968, Nanchang handled the so-called case of an international special agents' clique, which involved 25 victims and implicated 13 people. Overseas Chinese and their dependents in Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and Hong Kong were involved. After reinvestigation and reversal of the verdicts this time, the victims sent some 25 letters of gratitude."

(Yang Baoliang), famous ophthalmologist in Pingxiang Municipal Hospital, was stuck with the label of bad element in 1970. After reinvestigation and reversal of the verdict this time, he has resumed his work and his activism has been greatly stimulated.

In reversing verdicts on grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice, public security organs at all levels throughout the province have unwaveringly implemented the spirit of 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, gotten rid of the interferences from the left and right, gone deep into reality and relied on the masses to vigorously conduct investigation and study.

JIANGXI RIBAO COMMENTS ON REVERSAL OF VERDICTS

HK131346 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 79 HK

[Report on Jiangxi RIBAO short commentary: "We Must Grasp to the End the Work of Correcting Grievances, Trumped-Up Cases and Miscarriages of Justice"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The short commentary says that under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the party Central Committee and under the direct leadership of party committees at all levels, public security organs at all levels in our province have done a great deal of work in reinvestigating and correcting a large number of grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice caused by the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four during the Great Cultural Revolution. They have achieved very good results.

However, we must see that many problems in penetratingly unfolding this work still exist. The main reason for this is that a small number of comrades have failed to understand sufficiently the importance and urgency of reinvestigating and correcting such cases. They have mental fears to various degrees. The province's reinvestigation work has not developed evenly. One-fourth of the counties have done this work very slowly. A fairly large number have not been reinvestigated.

Materials in the files have not been found for a portion of cases under reinvestigation. The reinvestigation work in the next stage will be very arduous. Party committees at all levels must further do a good job of ideological work for people who are engaged in the examination of cases.

Our thinking must be unified on the basis of the spirit of third plenary session of the party Central Committee and second session of the Fifth NPC. We must get rid of the interferences from the left and right and grasp to the end the work of reinvestigating and correcting the grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice.

BAI RUBING ADDRESSES SHANDONG CCP MEETINGS

OW121205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1610 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Jinan, 11 August--The Shandong Provincial CCP Committee recently held a Standing Committee meeting and a meeting of secretaries of various prefectures and municipalities of the province to study and make plans on how to further discussions on the criterion of truth, deepen the criticism of the ultraleft line peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and effectively grasp the fundamental process of correcting our thinking and emancipating our minds in accordance with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress.

The participants at the two meetings held enthusiastic discussions on the questions of correcting their thinking and emancipating their minds. While fully affirming the excellent situation in the province since the convocation of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, the participants also discovered shortcomings and studied measures to overcome them.

The participants at the meetings were convinced that since the beginning of this year, party committees at various levels, cadres and masses in this province have gradually emancipated their minds and raised their consciousness on carrying out the party's line, principle and policy through the dissemination and implementation of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the central work conference. In accordance with the party's policy, the solving of historical problems and redressing of cases where people were unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged or sentenced has been quickened. We have achieved success in shifting the work focus; in readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving our national economy; and in promoting industrial and agricultural production. All these have proved that the decisions and policies made at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are completely correct.

We must not lose sight, however, of the fact that there are still many comrades in Shandong Province who have not solved their problems of ideology and political line and have not emancipated their minds. A small number of them--who adhere to the ideology of Lin Biao and the "gang of four"--stick to the viewpoint of the two "whatever's" in the guise of "holding high" and oppose the correct principle and policy of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Additionally, some of them still have a great many muddled ideas and erroneous thoughts. We must make efforts to solve these problems.

Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, delivered summary reports at the meetings. He emphatically pointed out: To implement the party's political line and promote modernization in this province as quickly as possible, it is imperative to exert great efforts and solve the problems of ideology and line.

Accordingly, he called on leading cadres at the provincial, prefectural, county, commune and production brigade levels, especially the main leading cadres at the provincial, prefectural and county levels, to energetically emancipate their minds, greatly improve their work styles, proceed from reality in everything, seek truth from facts and make new progress in all their work.

Comrade Bai Rubing said that we must first increase our study and have a solid grasp of our ideological weapon. The guidelines of the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress are the continuation and further development of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We should restudy and strive to thoroughly understand the documents of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee while studying the documents of the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress and raise and unify our ideological understanding in the course of carrying out ideological and other work.

Comrade Bai Rubing stated that we should continue to hold discussions on the criterion of truth throughout the province. We carried out such discussions in Shandong Province earlier with good results. However, our efforts are still inadequate and we must conscientiously increase our efforts in this respect. The 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee fully affirmed the significance of the discussion of the criterion of truth. We must thoroughly implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress and organize cadres and masses throughout the province to continue in a penetrating way the discussion on practice being the sole criterion of truth.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: We should penetratingly criticize the ultraleft line peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We must never underestimate the remnants of the factional setups of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the pernicious influence of their ultraleft line and the seriousness of the factionalism and anarchism instigated by these factional setups. We should sum up our experiences and draw lessons from them, further distinguish between right and wrong, draw a clear-cut line of demarcation and truly unify our ideological understanding on the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress. The factionalism instigated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has seriously influenced some of our cadres (including some leading cadres) and masses, especially some of our young people. This is a significant factor in the disunity and insecurity of some localities and units at present. We must fully understand this point.

Comrade Bai Rubing also stressed the need to adhere to the party's organizational line and pointed out the great importance of doing a good job in cultivating and promoting revolutionary successors and improving the party's work style. He made specific demands at the meetings. He said: We should insure the implementation of the party's political line through solving the problem of the party's organizational line.

Comrade Bai Rubing called on the participants to be models in leading cadres and masses to set their ideology and line on the right track, truly emancipate their minds in carrying out their work, seek truth from facts, advance in solid unity, work with concerted efforts to promote the four modernizations and make great progress in all kinds of work in the whole province.

I. 14 Aug 79

06

PRC
EAST REGION

JIANGSU HOLDS NATIONALITY, RELIGIOUS WORK CONFERENCE

OW110335 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial Bureau of Nationality and Religious Affairs recently held in Nanjing a provincial conference on nationality and religious work. The participants were of the opinion that, for both the nationality and religious work, it is necessary now to adhere to the principle of stabilizing the situation as well as solving problems, hold aloft the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought, implement the party's nationality and religious policies, strengthen the unity among the people of all nationalities, consolidate the motherland's unification, bring into full play the enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities and the masses of religious believers and strive jointly for the successful realization of the four modernizations.

In studying the religious work, the participants mentioned many facts, indicating that regardless of their religious convictions, the great majority of religious believers in both the urban and rural areas of the province warmly love the party and socialism. If only we thoroughly implement the policy of freedom in religious convictions, respect the believers' religious activities and properly solve the problem of deciding the sites for such activities, their enthusiasm in socialist building will be brought into full play.

The participants were of the opinion that at present it is necessary to fulfill the following tasks: continuing to eliminate the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four in religious work; educating the cadres and masses once again in party's religious policy; and, proceeding from reality and through investigation and study, reasonably solving the problem of respecting believers' legitimate rights to conduct proper religious activities and decide the sites for such activities. It is necessary to strengthen the work for the believers; actively educate them in politics, ideology, science and culture, and, working together with the relevant departments, conduct propaganda about atheism; and not only make the believers' normal religious activities be protected by the government, but also educate them, while conducting such activities, to adhere to the government policies and decrees and defend production and social order. It is also necessary to firmly grasp and do well the work of helping the believers implement policies and to properly solve the problems concerning their political work, life and remuneration.

Hui Yuyu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Wang Zhaoquan, director of its United Front Work Department, spoke at the conference. (Lu Jieru), deputy director of this department and director of the provincial bureau of nationality and religious affairs, delivered a summation report at the closing meeting.

SHANGHAI YOUTH FEDERATION ENDS SESSION, ELECTS OFFICIALS

OW101141 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text] The fourth committee of the Shanghai Municipal Youth Federation wound up its first session this afternoon. The session approved Comrade Chen Jiaao's report on the preparatory work for the fourth committee of the Shanghai Municipal Youth Federation and on the committee's future tasks, and elected the chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the municipal youth federation.

I. 14 Aug 79

0 7

PRC
EAST REGION

Chen Qimao was elected chairman of the fourth committee of Shanghai Municipal Youth Federation, and (Zhao Zhigang), (Fan Hongqi), (Wan Hongyuan), (Ye Xueyong), (Du Xijuan), (Yang Zengyuan), (Yan Hongren) and (Xiong Zhanfeng) were elected vice chairmen.

Today's session was also attended by Zhao Xingzhi and (Xia Zhengnong), leading comrades of the Shanghai municipal party and revolutionary committees, and other responsible personnel of the municipal CPPCC committee, the municipal united work front department, the municipal federation of trade Unions, the municipal CYL committee and the municipal women's federation.

Comrade Zhao Xingzhi spoke at the closing session. Comrade Zhang Chengzong, director of the united front work department of the municipal party committee, made a report, followed by speeches by members of the fourth committee of the municipal youth federation. The 11 committee members recalled their own growth and talked about the experience they accumulated; they also pledged to foster the lofty ideal of complete devotion to the four modernizations, to do a better job of their own work, study hard, emancipate their minds, be bold in making innovations and to unite with the broad masses of youth in striving for [words indistinct] and turning Shanghai into a center of scientific and technical research.

After the conclusion of the first session, the fourth committee of the Shanghai Municipal Youth Federation held its first Standing Committee meeting which appointed (Jin Songjiao) secretary general and (Shen Zongli) and 11 others as deputy secretary generals of the Standing Committee. In the evening the municipal youth federation held a get-together.

AFTERMATH OF RECENT SHANGHAI STUDENT CLASH VIEWED

OW111219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, August 11 (XINHUA)--All eleven foreign students in the graduating class in the Shanghai Textile Engineering Institute have passed their final exams and have received their diplomas.

At a graduation ceremony, Qian Baojun, dean of the institute, congratulated the foreign students and presented them each with a newly published school album with his signature.

A Nepalese graduate Manohar Prasad Kaphle of the cotton spinning section of the Textile Engineering Department, who passed with flying colours, spoke at the ceremony. He recalled his four years of study at the institute and thanked his Chinese teachers for their teaching and their help.

Farewell parties were given in all departments. The Chinese students and teachers and foreign students exchanged words of friendship, encouragement and souvenirs and addresses. Chinese teachers, students and staff have been going to the foreign students' dormitory to help them with their packing, to chat and take photographs of their friends.

A Pakistani graduate of the dyeing section, Sabih Syed Mohammad told a XINHUA reporter in fluent Chinese: "Five years ago when I elected to study in China, my mother said to me: 'My mind is at ease when I hear you are going to study in China. There should be three objects in your study: to seek knowledge, build up friendship and learn the spirit of serving the people.' Now, I can happily say that I've achieved all three objectives." She also said that her sister, at her parents' bidding, came specially from Pakistan to Shanghai to thank the Chinese teachers at the institute. She took her sister to visit the Shanghai number one printing and dyeing mill where she received training and took her to Hangzhou for sight-seeing.

I. 14 Aug 79

0 8

PRC
EAST REGION

Not long ago, a clash had occurred between the Chinese and a number of foreign students at the Shanghai Textile Engineering Institute. An institute authority told XINHUA that they had very carefully reviewed the situation and were doing their best to eliminate all possible side-effects. When this reporter asked the Chinese and foreign students about the clash, he was told that they were overcome with remorse. Some foreign students said that this unfortunate incident would in no way harm the friendship between the foreign students and their Chinese classmates and teachers.

A foreign student who suffered an eye injury during the clash is still hospitalized at the Shanghai number one hospital, where he is undergoing treatment. Interviewed in his ward, he told this reporter: "My eyesight is recovering very well. Life here is very good. I've gained weight and I've full confidence in the treatment here." The specialist who is treating him said that he had cooperated well and that everything was under control; ocular pressure returned to normal and his vision was much improved. He said he believed that he would soon be discharged after a period of stable recuperation.

For the time being, the foreign students in Shanghai have returned to their own countries for vacation, or are visiting their friends or relatives in Beijing or elsewhere. Other foreign students are now visiting Chinese summer resorts like Qingdao, Dalian and Lushan under the sponsorship of the municipal bureau of higher education. The colleges and institutes have also arranged for those foreign students who stayed behind to attend films, theatres, sports activities and go swimming.

WAN LI GIVES INSTRUCTIONS ON COLLEGE EXAM CHEATING

HK080948 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Anhui University party committee and the Suixi County CCP committees recently respectively seriously handled the cases of (Han Siming) and (Zhou Xuanpu) who secretly changed answers and marks on examination papers and did great damage to the college and university entrance examination. The two resolutions have won the warm support of the masses of teachers, students and people.

(Han Siming), a lecturer of the Department of Foreign Languages of Anhui University, was transferred to work as a dispatcher of examination papers for this year's college and university entrance examination. While sending the examination papers he secretly changed his daughter's examination paper four times on 17 July, thus increasing his daughter's examination marks by 25 marks. On the morning of 18 July, the examination paper inspector group quickly discovered this altered examination paper.

(Zhou Xuanpu), a substitute teacher of a middle school in Suixi County and a CYL member, sat for this year's university entrance examination. Due to the careless mistake of departments concerned under the county CCP committee, this candidate was sent to go over examination papers of the college and university entrance examination. After finding his own examination paper, (Zhou Xuanpu) secretly changed the marks on his examination paper. The alterations were discovered during the reexamination of the papers.

"Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; (Hu Kaimin), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial student enrollment committee; (Yuan Zhen), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and other comrades have attached major importance to the two cases and have timely given written instructions and comments on the two cases."

The Anhui University party committee has decided to dismiss (Han Siming) from his lectureship and to place him on probation for 2 years in the university. The Suixi County CCP Committee has decided to dismiss (Zhou Xuanpu) from his post as a substitute teacher and from his CYL membership. In accordance with regulations, the provincial student enrollment departments have declared the examination paper of (Han Siming's) daughter invalid. The Suixi County CCP Committee has also dismissed (Zhou Xuanpu) from his candidacy.

RENMIN RIBAO ON COMMUNE'S DISCUSSION ON TRUTH CRITERION

HK101202 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 79 p 1 HK

[XINHUA 3 August report from Jinan: "Party Committee of Mihe Commune, Yidu County, Shandong Province, Holds Discussion on Truth Criterion"]

[Text] In studying Premier Hua Guofeng's exposition of China's class condition and class struggle in his "Report on the Work of the Government," the party committee of Mihe commune, Yidu County, Shandong Province, used the ideological weapon--practice as the sole criterion for testing truth--to analyze the commune's real problems, thus distinguishing between right and wrong, and enhancing self-awakening in implementing the party's lines and policies.

Following the implementation of various guiding principles and policies formulated by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee during the first half of the year, some people said that the implementation means "retrogression." In particular, some people did not understand and even bore resentment against the redressing of unrighted wrongs and false and wrong cases and the removal of labels put on those landlords and rich peasants who have successfully reformed themselves. In light of these problems, while studying the "Report on the Work of the Government," the commune party committee took the analysis of four cases and a typical unit as the point of departure, and helped commune members understand current class conditions and class struggle.

Four cases emerged in the commune over the past 6 months. Some people said the cases were the "new trends of class struggle" and attributed mistakes to the implementation of the party's policies. The commune party committee analyzed the four cases one by one. For example, the machines of the commune's pumping station has been seriously sabotaged. It was first suspected that this might have been done by class enemies. A final investigation, however, clearly showed that the sabotage was caused by some 10-year-old children who removed electric wires and spare parts.

There is another example: A pile of fagots in the home of a production team leader was burned down. Final investigation showed that the pile of fagots was burned by an unconvinced and angry commune member who was criticized by the production team leader in an oversimplified and crude way.

The four cases have nothing to do with landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries or evil elements and were not intended to disrupt the socialist system and overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat. They were all caused by daily trifles among the people.

Some cases were caused by those cadres who were incapable of correctly handling contradictions among the people, thus intensifying problems. The four cases do not contain criminal facts. Regarding the four cases as "new trends of class struggle" and as the basis for "imperatively tightening the string of class struggle" are untenable arguments.

Huangnigou brigade, a typical unit, has the same situation. In the past, the brigade had always been regarded as a brigade where "class struggle has been most acute and complicated." A recent truth-seeking analysis clearly showed that class struggle in the brigade has not been specially acute. The fact is that in the past the brigade had gone in for broadening the scope of class struggle, wrongfully determined some people's class status and wrongfully took disciplinary actions against some party members and cadres, thus sowing unstable seeds.

On the basis of analyzing the four cases and a typical unit, the commune party committee analyzed the reasons why certain cadres failed to make a turn. The reasons are:

1) wrong assessment of the present class condition; 2) having lingering fear and being afraid of repeating "mistakes in stand"; and 3) having an ossified mentality. Before carrying out any work, they are accustomed to showing off "several big expressions of class struggle" and randomly struggling against any "target" they can grasp. Without doing this, they feel as if they have nothing to grasp. 4) Having subjectivism and acting impetuously. They hold that all that has been struggled against and consolidated in the past must be struggled against and consolidated through to the end. They hold that to do otherwise means negating themselves and losing face.

Making analyses in close connection with the realities has enabled the commune members to clearly see the true reactionary nature of various ridiculous arguments promoted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," such as "class struggle is the most important thing" and "class struggle means everything." They unanimously held that Premier Hua Guofeng's analysis of China's class condition and class struggle in his "Report on the Work of the Government" conforms with China's present objective reality and the common wish of people throughout the country. We must recognize that class struggle has not yet come to an end and that at the same time there is no longer any need for large-scale and turbulent class struggle to be waged by the masses. Therefore we should not try to wage such a struggle in the future. At present, our fundamental task is to safeguard and develop productive forces and to build China into a powerful socialist state with the realization of the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG CRIMINAL JUSTICE--Jinan, 13 Aug--The Zhucheng County CCP Committee, Shandong Province, resolutely supported a decision made by the judicial department which sentenced Sun Jian, son of a government official, to three years' imprisonment. Sun Jian, an employee of the XINHUA bookstore in Zhucheng County, committed a series of crimes including swindling, rape, theft, robbery, assault and battery and trouble-making which disturbed social order. Sun's father is a deputy secretary of the county CCP committee and his mother is chairman of the county women's association. The verdict on Sun Jian has had a great impact on the people who now believe that everyone is equal before the law. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW]

XI ZHONGXUN SPEAKS ON GUANGDONG PRODUCTION, ECONOMY DRIVE

HK120526 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] A Guangdong provincial conference on increasing production and practicing economy in industry and communications, convened by the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, opened at the Zhongshan Memorial Hall in Guangzhou on 11 August. Present were Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, Wang Quanguo, Wu Nansheng, Gong Zirong, Kou Qingyan, Deng Yifan, Liang Xiang, Wang Ning, Yang Yingbin, Lin Jianan, Chen Yueping, Fan Xixian, Yang Kanghua, and Yin Linping, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Also present were responsible persons concerned from all parts of the province. The proceedings of the gathering were relayed by wired broadcast throughout the province.

"The tasks of this meeting are to convey and implement the spirit of the State Council Chengdu conference on increasing production and practicing economy in industry and communications, shift the main efforts of the leadership at all levels to economic work, launch a mass campaign to increase production and practice economy throughout the province, insure the fulfillment of this year's industry and communications plans and the national economic plan, and also to make arrangements for expanding the number of trial-points in enterprise self-management, liven up economic work and the enterprises and promote production and construction."

The 11 August session was presided over by Yang Shangkun, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee. Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a speech. After analyzing the current excellent situation he spoke on the current situation and problems in industrial production. He said: Generally speaking, industrial production this year has kept up sustained development. The total value of output has slightly increased compared with the corresponding period of last year. The output of most major products has increased.

"However, there are also many problems. By the end of July, heavy industry had increased by 8 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year while light industry, far from increasing, had actually fallen by 1 percent; industry owned by the whole people increased by 6 percent, while industry owned by the collective declined by 2.6 percent. Industrial output from January to July increased by 2.62 percent. In addition to being below the national level of 5 percent, this was also one of the poorest performances ever recorded in our province. Due to the slow increase in output, industrial profits fell and losses increased. Freight transport also declined. In particular, motor vehicle freight transport fell each month. Unless this situation is rapidly reversed, we will be in danger of failing to fulfill this year's plans for industrial and communications production and for financial revenue."

Xi Zhongxun expressed the hope that the party members and people throughout the province would make every effort to do this year's work well and promote the national economy, so as to lay the foundation and create conditions for next year's work. He said: "This year is the first year for fighting the first successful battle in the four modernizations. We must win this first battle. We must implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC, implement the series of important policies, and resolutely fight a victorious battle. We must launch the masses to unfold the movement to increase production and practice economy centered on high quality and output, greater variety and lower input. The party committees at all levels and the cadres and workers must work hard in their own work posts to promote the four modernizations. We must make use of every minute and save every cent for the four modernizations."

Xi Zhongxun then demanded that the leadership at all levels devote their main efforts to economic work. He said: "In the previous period, the provincial CCP committee concentrated on implementing policies and on consolidating stability and unity, and grasped agriculture. This was completely necessary and correct. However, we failed to get a sufficient grasp of industry and it seemed that we did not care so much about industry. We failed to solve in good time certain problems which could have been solved. We neglected to carry out penetrating and systematic investigation and study of certain new situations and problems which appeared in economic work. This shows that our work focus has not yet been well shifted to socialist modernization and that we have failed to get a sufficiently sound and effective grasp of economic work. The provincial CCP committee holds that we must be resolved to change this situation. Beginning with this conference, we must truly shift our work focus to economic work. The prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees must also put economic work in the position of top priority on their agenda. Guangzhou Municipality and the medium-sized towns must organize all work and the forces of industry and communications, finance and trade, planning, commerce, foreign trade and material supply, and the trade unions, CYL and women's federations to work together to promote industrial and communications production and construction." Leadership at all levels must improve mutual cooperation and work style, step up investigation and study, and help the basic levels to solve problems. They should change the method of leading economic work by simply relying on administrative organizations and orders. Leading cadres must set strict demands on themselves and shift their efforts to grasping economic construction. They must work hard to liven up the economy, as was stressed by the Chengdu conference.

Xi Zhongxun said: "Unless we destroy mental ossification and semi-ossification and emancipate ourselves from the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, it will be impossible to promote production. This year the province reaped a bumper early rice harvest. The fundamental reason for this was that we implemented the spirit of the third plenary session, emancipated our mind, upheld practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, broke into many forbidden areas in ideology, and gradually implemented the policies of respecting the production teams' right of self-determination, distribution according to labor, setting up production responsibility systems and so on. The peasants could carry out production in the light of local conditions without fear of being savagely criticized and struggled against. As a result their socialist activism was greatly mobilized. This is also the case in the industry and communications departments. The trial experiences of fraternal areas such as Sichuan and Beijing and also of our province show that in order to liven up the enterprises, it is necessary to persistently take practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, correct the ideological line, emancipate our minds, and also expand the enterprises' right of self-management, implement the policy of distribution according to labor and improve enterprise management. The quality of enterprise management should be closely linked to the vital interests of the workers, and the interests of the state, the enterprise and the individual should also be closely linked. In this way the activism of the enterprises and the workers is greatly mobilized, production and income are increased, and loss is turned into profit."

Xi Zhongxun said: "To liven up the enterprises, we must give prominence to solving well the problem of expanding the enterprises' right of self-management. In common with respecting the agricultural production teams' right of self-determination, this is a measure which greatly encourages people's efforts. The experiences of fraternal provinces and municipalities and of our own province have fully proved that if this is done well, great increases in production can be achieved without increasing investment, equipment or manpower.

Through expanding the enterprises' right of self-management, we should mobilize the activism of the enterprises and the workers, overcome the phenomenon of everyone eating at one big pot as characterized by notions that it does not matter whether the work is done well or badly, speed up the development of production and improve the economic results. All trial-point enterprises should be guided by the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement, and insure that production can only rise, not fall, that quality can only improve, not decline, and that profits can only increase, not fall, and make greater contributions to the state. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over these trial points, closely watch the progress of the work there and sum up their experiences. We must help the leadership groups of the enterprises to improve their ideological work style, do a good job in management, implement the policy of distribution according to work, and fully mobilize the masses to work all out to promote production."

Xi Zhongxun also spoke on the importance of livening up the whole process of production, supply and marketing. He said: "All departments and sectors must vigorously cooperate to liven up production. In particular, we must seriously solve well problems of relations between industry and commerce, strive to link production and marketing and keep clear the channels of production, supply and marketing."

Xi Zhongxun demanded that the leadership at all levels grasp the key points in promoting economic work. He said: "At present, there are very many affairs to handle, problems are piled up, tasks are heavy and time is pressing. We must therefore do still better in arranging things in proper order and clearly distinguish the priorities. We cannot handle everything at the same time. We must balance our forces. If some do not eat their fill, others can. In this way, the key points can come to the fore. Since the gang of four was smashed, our country has entered a new period of development. In this period, all work must be subordinate to the central task of socialist modernization, revolve around it and be carried out in connection with it. We must be resolved to promote industrial and agricultural production.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and must be put in the first place. On the basis of the increased early rice harvest, the province should strive for a still greater bumper harvest of late rice. In industry, the key points are the light and textile industries. At the same time, we must also grasp coal, oil, electricity and transport. The light and textile industries are not only related to the people's daily problems of food, clothes and utensils, but are also a major source of financial revenue. The inability of the light and textile industries to increase output directly affects the speed of the province's industrial development, the market supplies, exports, and financial revenue.

This is an issue which concerns the overall situation. Hence, we must grasp the light and textile industries as the key points in the province's industry, bring into play their superior features, and adopt special measures to boost their output. The planning, industry and communications, capital construction, finance and trade, and material supply departments and all sectors must all give the green light for the development of the light and textile industries and give them priority in allocation of fuel, motive power and raw materials. It is necessary to fully tap the potential of stockpiled materials. At the same time, we must import some raw material which is urgently needed by the light and textile industries, and produce products of which there is a shortage in the domestic markets and export products needed in foreign markets."

Xi Zhongxun went on to demand that the leadership at all levels seriously implement the policies and do a thoroughly good job of the movement to increase production and practice economy.

They should rely on the masses and follow the mass line, so as to promote this mass movement.

He said: A current outstanding weak link in industrial production in our province is the great tension in coal, oil, electricity and transport. However, there is also very serious waste. There are very great potentials for increasing production and practicing economy. Hence, we must launch the movement to increase production and practice economy not only on the economic front but also among the party, government, army and people of the whole province, and wage resolute struggle against all types of extravagance and waste.

Xi Zhongxun said: We must vigorously grasp the work of readjusting the enterprises and solve the problem of chaos in the enterprises. To unfold the mass movement to increase production and practice economy, it is necessary to seriously implement the party's policies and rely on the policies to launch the masses and mobilize their activism. The most important thing is to implement the policy of distribution according to work. We must closely integrate economic responsibilities and results with economic interests. We must actively popularize the system of awards for practicing economy and for technical innovation. We must decide on a system of reward and punishment and genuinely implement the principle of more pay for more work.

Xi Zhongxun also spoke on the importance of the No 2 light industry system seriously implementing the party's policies. He said: The No 2 light industry trades constitute an important part of the socialist economy.

The party committees at all levels must attach importance to getting a good grasp of these industries, vigorously assist them to develop and bring their role into full play. At present, we must seriously implement the policies on the No 2 light industry system and other enterprises under collective ownership.

It is absolutely forbidden to go in for egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. Cases where this was done in the past must be handled properly. Enterprises under collective ownership have powerful vitality. They must not be discriminated against politically and economically. They must be treated in the same way as enterprises owned by the whole people.

Collective ownership enterprises which are managed well and whose income is high are allowed to raise the wages and collective welfare of their workers to equal or exceed those of enterprises in the same trade which are owned by the people after they have paid their tax and put money into their accumulation funds. In addition, we must continue to implement well the various policies concerning persons, unite the workers and engineers and technicians and fully mobilize their activism. We must pay particular attention to bringing into play the role of old workers, old models and technical experts. Only thus can we genuinely mobilize a mighty force and whip up a vigorous, soundly-based and mass movement to increase production and practice economy.

Xi Zhongxun stressed: "There are only 140 days left of this year. There is a lot of work to do, the tasks are arduous and time is pressing. On the one hand, we must make a success of this conference, and at the same time, we must not wait until the conference is over before taking action.

"All prefectures, municipalities and counties, the responsible provincial bureaus, and the enterprises and units must urgently mobilize to seriously launch the movement to increase production and practice economy in accordance with the spirit of the Chengdu conference and the provincial CCP committee's views."

L. 14 Aug 79

P 5

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LI JINSHAN ATTENDS GUANGDONG PLA PARTY MEETING

HH130327 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Aug 79 HK

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial Military District recently held a plenary session of its party committee, which seriously studied and implemented the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC and laid emphasis on considering the issues of promoting party style and strengthening the building of the PLA units and militia. When the plenary session concluded, First Secretary Li Zhongxun of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and Second Secretary Yang Shangkun made speeches. They gave a high evaluation of the work of the provincial military district and the military subdistricts and people's armed forces departments, and demanded that the leadership at all levels in the PLA units take the lead in promoting party style and in observing laws and discipline, resolutely oppose special privileges, make a success of the unity of army and government and of army and people, and lead the units and militia to make still greater contributions to building and defending the four modernizations.

Centering on the question of building party style, the plenary session studied the relevant documents of the party Central Committee and of the second session of the Fifth NPC and seriously discussed the relationship between promoting party style and achieving the four modernizations. The comrades all said: Carrying forward the party's fine work style represents the fundamental great scheme for achieving the four modernizations and is a major measure for implementing the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement. It is the reliable guarantee for making a success of building the PLA units and militia. We must be resolved to make great efforts to promote the style of the party and army.

Having unified their understanding of the importance of rectifying party style, the comrades attending the meeting set out the main expressions of incorrect party style in connection with the reality of the provincial military districts: 1) Democratic centralism has not been put on a sound basis; 2) the spirit of criticism and self-criticism is lacking; 3) the spirit of struggling hard amid difficulties is poor; 4) in employing cadres, favoritism is shown in appointing them to posts; 4) people make use of their powers to pursue private interests.

The comrades said: The principal leaders at all levels, especially the high-ranking cadres, must first set an example in promoting party style. Only if the party style of the leadership stratum is improved can the lower levels be led forward.

In order to promote party style, the provincial military district CCP committee plenary session also paid attention to implementing measures for correction. On the basis of setting forth the expressions, reviewing the harm done and finding out the root causes, they decided on measures for promoting the building of party style.

GUANGDONG: NANFANG RIBAO ON STATE'S INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE

HH110646 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 79 p 2 HK

[Article by Li Xuede of the Guangdong Agriculture Bureau: "Looking at the Issue of Speeding Up Guangdong's Agricultural Development Through the State's Investment in Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] Our capital for developing agricultural production mainly comes from the state's accumulations as well as from agricultural accumulations. [paragraph continues]

At present, China's level of productive forces in agriculture is very low. It is impossible to solely rely on agricultural accumulations for the source of capital required in the course of agricultural modernization. Therefore, to change the current situation whereby agriculture is a drag on industry and the whole national economy, we must be determined to implement the principle recently put forward by the central authorities of readjusting the national economy, specifically take agriculture as the foundation, increase investments in agriculture with plans and points of emphasis and create even better material conditions for the development of agricultural production.

Judging from Guangdong's agricultural production situation over the past 30 years since liberation, when national economic plans were formulated following the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and when comprehensive and balanced development was done well and investment in agriculture was insured, agricultural development was fast. Otherwise, agricultural development was slow. It even decreased and retrogressed. For instance, Guangdong's investment in capital construction during the first 5-year plan and from 1963 to 1965 achieved relatively harmonious proportions between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. Thus, agricultural development was relatively fast. During the 10 years from 1966 to 1975, however, the proportions of investments in agriculture, light industry and heavy industry suffered a serious imbalance. Investment in heavy industry amounted to 61.64 percent, investment in light industry to 7 percent and investment in agriculture to 31.36 percent. After the smashing of the "gang of four," these kinds of proportions were not fundamentally readjusted. Investment in agriculture in the past 2 years amounted to only 33.3 percent.

Because of the inadequate capital and materials for agriculture, agricultural reproduction on an extended scale has been seriously affected. The outstanding manifestations of the situation are: 1) The quantities of agricultural equipment, chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, electric power and other means of production secured by and applied in agriculture have been small, and their quality has been poor. For instance, with reference to Guangdong's current conditions for agricultural production, to achieve a per-mu yield of 1,000 jin of rice, each mu of rice fields must absorb 20 jin of nitrogen. Apart from spreading large quantities of soil and miscellaneous manure, it is also necessary to have 100 jin of ammonium sulphate. However, among the average 80 jin of chemical fertilizers currently supplied to each mu of fields, over half is ammonium carbonate and liquid ammonia. Since we have very few farm chemicals of high effectiveness but low poison, Guangdong loses 100 to 200 million jin of grain every year because of insect pests and plant diseases. From 1976 to 1978, electric power for agriculture, including that for drainage and irrigation, the processing of agricultural sideline products and lighting in the rural areas amounted to only 16.1 percent of the total electric power generated by Guangdong's electric power network. The quantity of timber directly used in agriculture also amounted to only 11.5 percent. The supply of oil for agricultural use could satisfy less than half the needs. Rolled steel and cement directly used in agriculture also fell far short of satisfying needs. 2) The conditions for agricultural production have not been changed quickly, and the ability to fight natural disasters is low. At present, there are still 11 million mu of fields in Guangdong which have no water conservancy facilities; and the standard of the some 28 million mu of fields with guaranteed good harvest despite drought and water-logging is not high. In the kind of drought which occurred from winter 1976 to 1977, some 19 million mu of fields in Guangdong suffered from drought. Nearly half of the dams and embankments along rivers and seas which are defending some 17 million mu have not reached a sufficient standard for the prevention of floods. As another instance, provided that can appropriately improve the water conservancy conditions and secure water for irrigation, the per-mu yield of some 1 million mu of sugarcane planted on dry land and slopes in Guangdong will be doubled; and Guangdong will be able to harvest over 100 additional tons of sugar. [paragraph continues]

3) The land resources have not been fully utilized and soil fertility has not been fully improved. According to investigations, Guangdong could reclaim 7 to 8 million mu of barren land in the near future. However, because of the lack of manpower, materials and capital, they have not been reclaimed and utilized. At the same time, we have not done a very good job in tapping soil potential. There are still some 15 million mu of low-yield fields with annual per-mu yield below 800 jin. Most of them are concentrated in mountain regions, low-lying coastal land and mountainous areas where the conditions of production are relatively poor. The potential of those fields for increasing yield is very great. Once they are improved, the yield will increase by 100 to 200 jin on each mu. If we can reclaim 3 million mu every year, this will not only increase grain yield by several million jin, but will also be of far-reaching significance for changing the features of the areas. According to investigations, to improve one mu of low-yield field requires on average about 10 yuan of capital, 25 kilograms of cement, 3 kilograms of rolled steel and 0.02 cubic meters of timber. It is therefore necessary to have the equivalent amounts of capital and materials. In addition, as the investment on agriculture is low, the rational planning of agricultural production, the launching of experimental activities in agrosience and the popularization of advanced agricultural techniques have all been affected. Of course, the reasons for the slow development in Guangdong's agriculture are many-sided; and the problems mentioned above are not solely caused by inadequate capital. However, the low investment in agriculture remains one of the important reasons.

With regard to the current situation, and with reference to past experiences, the state's financial authorities may make appropriate arrangements regarding the proportion of investment in Guangdong's agriculture. The enlarged Standing Committee meeting and the meeting of cadres at provincial, prefectural and county levels recently convened by the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee proposed that local financial revenue should mainly be spent on agriculture. Most of the local financial revenue at the provincial level and 80 percent of the financial revenue at prefectural and county levels should be spent on agriculture. Local income from foreign remittances should also mainly be spent on agriculture. At the same time, the meetings also proposed the adoption of other financial and credit measures to vigorously support agriculture. Those measures are completely in line with the needs of Guangdong's agricultural development. If they can be realized, then there is hope for agricultural development.

When the state increases its investment in agriculture, it only increases the source of capital for reproduction on an extended scale in agriculture. With the increase in capital, we must insure the efficiency of investment in agriculture. When capital is properly used, there will be greater, faster, better and more economical results; when capital is not properly used, we will only get half the result with twice the effort. Therefore, we must seriously implement the principle of building up the country and running all undertakings through thrift and hard work and obtain the greatest economic results with the least investment. Moreover, the efficiency of the utilization of investment in agriculture is determined by its rational allocation. For this reason, when allocating investment in agriculture, we must do well in handling the relations between agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery and also between "grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, hemp and jute, sericulture, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, herbal medicine and miscellaneous grain" within the scope of agriculture. At the same time, we must formulate overall plans for investment in farmland capital construction and education in agrosience and make arrangements with plans and points of emphasis. We must also work hard to do well in striking an overall balance between manpower, materials and capital.

The state's investment in agriculture plays an important role in the development of agricultural production and speeding up the progress of agricultural modernization. It is in fact having an increasingly positive influence. However, we must see that production determines allocation. The state's investment in agriculture is a reallocation of the national income. Because of the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the present state economy still encounters difficulties; and the state's investment in agriculture is naturally subject to some definite limitations. Therefore, reproduction on an extended scale in agriculture must still depend mainly on the internal accumulation of communes and brigades in the countryside. All our rural communes and brigades should be self-reliant, strengthen economic accounting, strive to increase both production and income and correctly handle relations between accumulation and consumption. On the basis of development in production, they must appropriately increase their accumulation and pay attention to improving the living standards of the commune members.

We firmly believe that so long as we determinedly implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the economy put forward by the CCP Central Committee and at the second session of the Fifth NPC, plan the national economy in the order of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry, bring into full play the superiority of the collective economy of the people's communes and also the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and commune members and get the whole party mobilized to vigorously develop agriculture, Guangdong will be able to speed up the development of agriculture.

NANFANG RIBAO CALLS FOR ECONOMIZING ELECTRICITY IN GUANGDONG

HK100806 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 79 p 2 HK

[Commentator's article: "Only By Having Electricity Can We Activate the Whole National Economy"]

[Text] In deepening the movement to increase production and practice economy, adopting effective measures to increase electric power output and economize electric power consumption should be the goal of struggle to be attained by electric power departments. All trades and professions must also give serious attention to this matter.

Electricity shortage is a very glaring problem in the current imbalance of China's national economy. Since liberation, this province's power industry has achieved great development. Compared with 1953, the province's generator installed capacity and electric energy production in 1978 achieved a 27-fold increase and a 59-fold increase respectively. However, due to the development of industrial and agricultural production and other socialist undertakings, the supply of electric power is far from meeting the demand. Due to electric power shortages, up to now many industrial and mining enterprises still cannot go into full operation and some only open 3 days a week. Due to electric power shortages, some newly established enterprises have not been put into operation for a long time, thus failing to give play to their benefit. In particular, we must clearly see that the province's rural areas also have a great demand for electric power. The current irrigation and drainage equipment installed capacity in the Pearl River Delta is over 800,000 kilowatts. However, due to electric power shortages, generally speaking, only 50 or 60 percent of the irrigation and drainage equipment can go into operation, thus failing to drain off water in a timely manner and have enough water for irrigation and causing serious adverse effects on agricultural production. Therefore, if we fail to solve problems in electric power shortages, we will be incapable of promoting agriculture, light industry and the work of other industrial departments. Only by having electricity can we activate the whole national economy.

To solve problems in electric power shortages, from a long term point of view, we must quicken the pace of electric power capital construction, speed up the installation of a group of generating sets and expand generating capacity. At present, while quickening the pace of this year's capital construction we must quietly immerse ourselves in hard work and energetically go in for increasing electric power output and economizing electric power consumption in a big way. According to our understanding, from January to April this year, the province's electric power departments have overfulfilled the state plans for major production quotas. 99.98 percent of the cycles of the Guangdong power grid were up to standard and electric energy production increased by 22.18 percent as compared the same period last year. Since this year, Shaoguan power plant's workers have been meticulous in operation and eliminated defects in their equipment. As a result, the power plant's electric energy production increased by 30.43 million kilowatt-hours as compared with the same period last year. Since this year, Fengshubei hydroelectric power station has had a serious water shortage. However, due to the activities of economizing water and guaranteeing generating capacity carried out by workers, from January to April, the station overfulfilled its electric energy production plan by 20.20 million kilowatt-hours. We can surely use the same equipment to generate more electricity so long as we keep our spirits up, quietly immerse ourselves in hard work and adopt effective measures in a down-to-earth way.

However, we should also clearly see that the contradiction of electric power shortage cannot be resolved within a short period. At present, the most practical and effective measure is that we must continue to go in for economizing electric power in a big way, constantly seek new methods for using electricity economically and in a planned way and for lowering electric power consumption and increase electric energy production through practicing economy. There are great wastes of electricity in industry, agriculture and people's livelihood in the province. In producing the same products, there are great differences between high and low electricity consumption. Let us take the production of synthetic ammonia in small chemical fertilizer plants as an example. Last year the advanced Fanyu nitrogenous fertilizer plant used 1,253 kilowatt-hours to produce every ton of synthetic ammonia while the average electricity consumption for the same production in other small chemical fertilizer plants throughout the province was 1,771 kilowatt-hours. If all of them can reach the Fanyu level, the province can save 20 million kilowatt-hours. In June this year, Fanyu nitrogenous fertilizer plant only used 1,184 kilowatt-hours to produce every ton of synthetic ammonia while Lingao nitrogenous fertilizer plant and Lianping nitrogenous fertilizer plant still used 2,839 kilowatt-hours and 2,642 kilowatt-hours respectively to produce every ton of synthetic ammonia. There are great differences between high and low electricity consumptions. The electricity consumption quotas of many other trades and enterprises are far from reaching their best levels in history. The electricity consumption of the 8 coal mines, which has been examined by the provincial authorities, are all higher than their best levels in history. If they can reach their best levels in history, they can save over 53 million kilowatt-hours every year. Of the 15 cement plants whose electricity consumption has been examined by the provincial authorities, 14 are higher than their best levels in history. If the cement plants can reach their best levels in history, they can also save over 5.68 million kilowatt-hours every year.

The electric power departments also have great potential for economizing electricity. For example, during the first quarter of this year, the central dispatcher's office of the provincial electric power bureau rationally arranged the motion pattern of the whole system and raised the voltage level of the power grid. [paragraph continues]

As a result, the power grid's depreciation rate decreased by 10.6 percent, thus saving 4.9 million kilowatt-hours. During the first quarter, the Guangzhou Power Supply Bureau energetically grasped the transformation of its power grid, actively improved overall arrangements for power supply and decreased the circuit's depreciation rate by 0.78 percent. The electricity saved by the bureau from this part can be used by all residents in Guangzhou Municipality in their livelihood for 25 days.

Furthermore, there is a serious waste of electricity in people's livelihood. Due to the fact that some consumers pay no attention to economizing electricity and even use appliances such as electric stoves and irons which use more electricity, the electricity consumptions of some units which pay their staff's electric lamp bills at public expense or all of their staff's electricity fees at public expense are usually 2 to 3 times or even several dozen times the electricity consumption of those consumers who pay their own electric bills according to their kilowatt-hour meters. The above cause the waste of electricity in urban areas. However, there is also a waste of electricity in those rural areas which are near urban areas. According to investigations made by Maomin municipal departments concerning two suburban brigades which receive their power supply from a factory and a mine and offer free electricity to their commune members, the phenomena of unauthorized wiring and arbitrary pulling over of wires are quite common in the brigades. Almost every household in the brigades has more than 8 or 9 lamps, each has over 100 watts. Some households in the brigades even use iodine tungsten lamps, each of which uses 1,000 watts. A 140-household native village which receives its power supply for two and a half hours a night used over 9,000 kilowatt-hours a month. This means that the per-household electricity consumption every night reached over 2 kilowatt-hours.

The above-mentioned information fully shows that there is a serious waste of electric power in the province and that there are many ways to economize electricity. Therefore we must energetically publicize that it is a glorious thing to economize electricity and that it is a shameful thing to waste electricity. We should clearly see that due to the current electric power shortages, many enterprises are incapable of going in for full operation. Therefore, wasting electricity is not only wasting energy but is also adversely affecting the speed of the development of the national economy. Whether we should attach importance to economizing electricity is not a general question but a question of whether we want to quicken the pace of realizing the four modernizations. If one really wants to, one should attach major importance to economizing electricity. All areas, industrial departments, factories, mines, enterprises, organizations, neighborhoods and residents should vie with one another in economizing electricity and using the existing electric power to produce more products and make still greater contributions to realizing the four modernizations.

HUNAN'S WAN DA ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL MEETINGS 7 AUGUST

HK130111 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 79 HK

[Text] Comrade Wan Da, second secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, made a speech on the morning of 7 August at the provincial forum on implementing policies and the conference on discipline inspection work. In his speech Comrade Wan Da laid emphasis on the questions of further emancipating the mind, correcting the ideological line, and profoundly appreciating and resolutely implementing the line of the third plenary session.

He said: We must not only resolutely carry out the line, principles, policies and series of important measures of the third plenary session; we must also have a completely clear ideological understanding of them, in order to enhance spontaneity for implementing them.

Comrade Wan Da said: The party members, cadres and masses in Hunan have fervently supported and resolutely implemented the spirit of the third plenary session. They have also scored great success in all work. However, since this is a great historic shift of work focus, there also has to be a process of shift of ideological understanding among the party members, cadres and masses. Some comrades have gone through a process of not understanding much and even harboring doubts to gradually understanding and resolutely implementing the spirit of the third plenary session. However, we must make great efforts to heighten our awareness and shorten this process as much as possible. We have made progress in varying degrees since the third plenary session as a result of study and ceaseless practice. In particular, our ideological understanding has been further heightened as a result of studying Comrade Hua Guofeng's government work report and the speeches of Comrades Ye Jianying and Deng Xiaoping. However, this is still not enough. We must carry out further study.

Comrade Wan Da pointed out: The principle laid down by the party Central Committee of emancipating our minds, getting our brains working, seeking truth from facts and uniting to look ahead has a very strong bearing on upholding the correct political and ideological line. We must seriously implement this principle. He said: In the past, due to the interference and sabotage of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, distinctions between right and wrong were blurred in many aspects and many forbidden areas were set up. These tied up people's thinking with the result that they dared not think or speak. Obviously, unless we emancipate our minds, we will be unable to correctly understand the principles and policies laid down by the third plenary session. The minds of the cadres and masses in Hunan have been gradually emancipated since the gang of four was smashed and especially since the third plenary session. However, we must not overestimate the degree of emancipation. We should say that the current main problem is still that people's minds have not been emancipated enough. The thinking of some comrades remains in an ossified or semiossified state. They do not seriously study the spirit of the third plenary session, they do not get their brains working to think about problems; they do not sum up experiences and lessons in accordance with the principle of seeking truth from facts. They are content with the status quo and follow stereotyped routine. Although the situation has changed, their thinking remains at the old stage. We often describe this as "thinking unable to keep up" or "thinking lagging behind the situation."

Comrade Wan Da seriously criticized the phenomena of maintaining a neutral position, lacking ambition, failing to read books or newspapers, neglecting to carry out investigation and study, and failing to use the brain to consider problems. He said: My aim in talking about these questions today is to put forward the question of failure to emancipate the cadres' minds and the questions of mental ossification and semi-ossification. To insure that everyone will attach importance to these questions, the provincial CCP committee is resolved to change this state of affairs.

Comrade Wan Da proposed in his speech that the whole province from top to bottom, especially the leading cadres, should further launch the discussion on the criterion of truth. This discussion should be carried out in depth.

It is necessary to carry out for the cadres and masses education in Marxist ideological line with greater scope and to greater depth, and further merge the thinking and actions of the people of the whole province into the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC.

He said: The nationwide discussion on the criterion of truth is an extremely profound education in Marxist ideological line. It has far-reaching historical and practical significance. Correct ideological theory comes from practice. Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. Seeking truth from facts is the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. By acting in accordance with the principle of seeking truth from facts, we are following the materialist line of cognition. By further launching the discussion of the criterion of truth and establishing the viewpoint that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, we can persistently follow the Marxist ideological line, and emancipate our minds.

In the places and units which launched this discussion in the previous period, the minds of the cadres and masses were emancipated to a relatively great extent, they could distinguish relatively clearly between right and wrong, and they were relatively spontaneous in implementing the spirit of the third plenary session. This shows that it is completely essential to further launch the discussion on the criterion of truth.

Comrade Wan Da said: To continue to emancipate the mind, we must work hard to study basic Marxist theory. In speaking of emancipating the mind, we do not mean letting our thinking run wild and departing from Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the four basic principles. What we mean is being guided by the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to look into new situations and solve new problems. Hence, the cadres at all levels must do well in studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works. It is also necessary to seriously study economics, modern scientific and technical knowledge, and knowledge of production management. Otherwise, it will be impossible to achieve the four modernizations.

Comrade Wan Da also stressed in his speech: To shift the work focus to socialist construction as rapidly as possible, we must strive to fulfill this year's industrial and agricultural plans and lay an excellent foundation for further development next year. At the same time, we must vigorously grasp the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement, think about the plans for next year and the next 3 years, and also consider plans for a still longer period. Without long term plans, it is impossible to encourage people and mobilize the cadres' and masses' enthusiasm for modernization.

In conclusion Comrade Wan Da called on the army and people of the province to further emancipate their minds and correct their ideological line under the guidance of the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC and under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng. They should work hard in concert to make a success of all work, develop the excellent situation and score outstanding achievements as an offering to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

HUNAN OFFICIAL TELLS OF DIVERSIFYING RURAL ECONOMY

OW130736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Changsha, August 13 (XINHUA)--A senior official in Hunan Province told XINHUA today that the province plans to double or even triple the total value of output of its animal husbandry and aquatic production within the next three years.

"This represents a further step away from the old practice of putting one-sided emphasis on grain production to the neglect of other sectors of the rural economy," explained Wang Zhiguo, secretary of the Hunan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party. Hunan is Chairman Mao Zedong's native province.

According to a newly-prepared three-year plan, Wang Zhiguo said, the bulk of the wasteland to be reclaimed from now on will be used to grow industrial crops. At the same time, the people's communes and their sub-divisions will receive more encouragement from the government to expand their own industrial and sideline production. "It is expected that the total value of output for commune and brigade run enterprises will increase to anywhere from 3,500 to 4,000 million yuan in 1981, as opposed to 2,450 million yuan in 1978," he said.

Forestry will be given even greater attention. "By 1985, trees will be planted wherever it is suitable for their growth," he added. Hunan Province harvested 2.08 million tons of grain last year. On that basis, the new three-year plan calls for a five per cent rate of annual increase during the 1979-1981 period. The figure for the previous 29 years from 1949 to 1978 was 4.1 per cent. The ultimate aim of the plan, he said, is to "achieve a new balance between different sectors of agriculture."

Wang Zhiguo pointed out that for a long time in the past, there had been prevalent the mistaken idea that agriculture was nothing but farming, or grain production to be specific. "Now agriculture is regarded as an integral whole, consisting of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines and fishery. We must work still harder to increase grain production. But that increase must be achieved in proportion with the growth of other productive undertakings in the countryside."

Hunan has an areas of 210,000 square kilometres, 62 per cent of which is covered with mountains and hills. The climate is mild, with an annual precipitation of 1,400 millimetres on the average. "Although we have favourable conditions for developing forestry," Wang Zhiguo said, "forestry at the present provides only 4.7 per cent of the net income of the people's communes. We have 400,000 hectares of ponds, lakes and other surface water suitable for fish breeding, but only 255,000 hectares of this is used for that purpose."

"Only seven per cent of the province's 3.4 million hectares of farmland is shown to industrial crops. Output of cotton, peanuts, jute and hemp is still below that of the best years in our history.

"This kind of agricultural economy is obviously irrational," Wang Zhiguo emphasized. This state of affairs must be changed. Otherwise, it will be impossible to achieve rural modernization and improve the living standards of the peasants quickly."

Last year, output of all major crops except cotton showed an increase over 1977, and the peasants' personal income was 18.4 per cent up. "But nevertheless," Wang Zhiguo said, "The peasants received from the collective and average per capita income of only 81.20 yuan, including cash and income in kind converted into cash. They stood 12th among the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on China's mainland."

He continued: "The national economic development is being re-adjusted for the purpose of giving priority to agriculture. The relations between the different sectors of agriculture must be re-adjusted, too, to achieve an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines and fisheries".

The three-year plan also calls for tighter control of the growth of population. Last year, 890,000 babies were born in Hunan Province, as against 1.5 million in 1977. "The rate of population growth in 1978 was 1.39 per cent. We think that it is still too high. We are trying to reduce it to one per cent or even lower this year," Wang Zhiguo said.

HUNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON ARRANGING EMPLOYMENT

HK100932 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 9 Aug 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee recently held a provincial work conference in Changsha on arranging jobs for people awaiting employment in the urban areas. The main subject for discussion in this meeting was how to systematically accomplish the province's task of arranging jobs for the unemployed in a planned way, in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee and State Council and in connection with the specific condition of our province.

The meeting held: Under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and through the common efforts of cadres and masses, our province has further arranged jobs for some 100,000 people awaiting employment in the urban areas after having already arranged jobs for a great number of unemployed people in the previous 2 years.

The meeting pointed out: Our future task of arranging jobs for the unemployed is still very arduous. If we want to do this task in an even better way, all places must extensively open outlets for employment and energetically develop the collective ownership enterprises.

To facilitate the development of the collective ownership enterprises, we must change our past work methods of imposing restrictions on the collective ownership enterprises in the production, supply and marketing aspects, politically treating cadres and masses in these enterprises with discrimination and economically giving them unreasonable payment.

The meeting pointed out: Seriously doing well in promoting the task of arranging work for people awaiting employment in the urban areas is an economic as well as a serious political problem. It is one of the important tasks in the 3 years of readjustment of the national economy. Solving the problem of arranging jobs for the unemployed is not a matter of concern for particular departments, but is an important task of the whole party.

The meeting demanded that the CCP and revolutionary committees at all levels, all departments, all mass organizations and social circles enthusiastically care for and support this task. The party committees at all levels must also pay great attention to stepping up political and ideological work among the unemployed people in the urban areas, educate them to accept the jobs that the organizations assign to them and encourage them to work in the collective ownership enterprises.

At this meeting, comrades from the Zhuzhou Municipal CCP Committee, (Hongjiang) Township CCP Committee, Changde Municipal Labor Bureau, Hanshou County Office of Educated Youth, (Beizhan) Road Neighborhood Office in Changsha Municipality, (Jiangning) Street Office in Zhuzhou Municipality and (Hongqi) farm on the outskirts of Xiangtan Municipality introduced their experiences of seriously doing well in arranging employment for the unemployed in the urban areas.

I. 14 Aug 79

P 15

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

The leading comrades from the provincial CCP committee participated in the meeting. Comrade Sun Guozhi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Comrades (Shi Tianguai) and Liu Yue, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee, attended and spoke at the meeting.

HUNAN BRIGADE HELD UP AS EXAMPLE OF DILIGENCE, THRIFT

HK110159 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 10 Aug 79 HK

[Excerpts] Dongfanghong brigade of (Daqiao) commune in Lanshan County is a fine example of diligence and thrift. Comparing 1978 with 1968, grain yield rose from 430 to 1,089 jin, an increase of 150 percent, while the average net income of the peasants rose from 68 to 123 yuan, an increase of nearly 100 percent.

Public accumulation and contributions to the state respectively increased by 170 percent and 74 percent. Production costs per jin of rice fell from 0.049 yuan to 0.0132 yuan, a decline of 73 percent. Agricultural production costs now account for only 9.9 percent of total income.

Last year this brigade's agricultural production costs accounted for only 9.9 percent of total income. This figure is 22.2 percent less than the average for the whole province. The brigade's production cost per jin of rice was only 0.0132 yuan, while in some parts of the province the cost is 0.04, 0.05 or even 0.06 yuan.

Since the brigade has done everything possible to reduce production costs, the average net income of the peasants there last year was 123 yuan, 41.8 yuan higher than the provincial average.

Some people have made this calculation: If production costs per jin of grain were cut by 0.01 yuan, according to the last year's grain output the province could have cut production costs by 415 million yuan, an average of nearly 10 yuan per head of the agricultural population.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS--Guangzhou, 10 August--Longmen County, Guangdong Province, has vigorously developed small hydroelectric power stations. The county has built a total of 140 small hydroelectric power stations with a gross generating capacity of over 11,200 kW, providing 90 percent of the production teams with electricity for lighting and grain and fodder processing. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0106 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW]

HUNAN REHABILITATIONS--Changsha, 8 August--By the end of May Hunan Province had removed the designations of landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements from more than 310,000 people throughout the province after they were found to be law-abiding and working honestly. The current number of people under the above four categories has also diminished; the number now accounts for only 3.7 percent of the previous total. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0132 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW]

AN PINGSHENG SPEAKS AT YUNNAN INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

HK131318 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan provincial conference on prefectural and county industry and commune and brigade enterprises was recently held in Kunming Municipality. Attending were An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui and Li Qiming, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. An Pingsheng and Zhao Zengyi delivered "important" speeches. Others attending included responsible comrades of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, commune and brigade enterprise administration bureaus and departments concerned at provincial level. The conference was divided into two parts: prefectural and county industry and commune and brigade enterprises.

The participants in the conference discussed how to vigorously develop commune and brigade enterprises in accordance with the principle of the party Central Committee on readjusting the national economy. They also exchanged the advanced experience of Yuxi, Gejiu and Luxi in developing commune and brigade enterprises.

The conference held that the province has developed commune and brigade enterprises quickly over the past 2 years. By the end of last year, the province had some 25,000 commune and brigade enterprises. The conference pointed out that "the province's commune and brigade enterprises are very backward compared with those in other places in the country and have not developed evenly. The key to this is a matter of leadership, which is mainly a matter of ideology and understanding."

They said that the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng has attached great importance to the development of commune and brigade enterprises. They went on to say that "our country has a large population and a poor foundation to start with. We cannot rely purely on state investments to modernize agriculture. We must regard the development of a diversified economy and commune and brigade enterprises as an important way to accumulate the capital for agricultural modernization. Therefore, to comprehensively develop agriculture, sideline production and industry and vigorously run commune and brigade enterprises are the necessary ways to rapidly develop agriculture, speed up agricultural modernization and industrialize our country's communes."

They demanded that leadership at all levels spontaneously regard them as an important task and grasp them vigorously. In places where state-run commerce and service trades do not develop well, service trades, such as hotels, restaurants, teahouses, studios, barber shops and bathhouses, can be run. State-run commerce, including purchasing and sales agencies, can also be run. In places where conditions are favorable, leather factories and other factories can be set up. What currently needs solving is the problem of passing down the management of state-run grain and oil processing factories outside the county seats to communes and brigades. All state-run factories and mines must be linked with nearby communes and brigades. All walks of life and trades must regard support of the development of commune and brigade enterprises as one of their important tasks. The province must mainly rely on the accumulations of communes, brigades and enterprises to provide the capital necessary for the development of commune and brigade enterprises. Meanwhile, the state must give proper support. Commune and brigade enterprises are allowed to sell the products which are not included in or beyond the plans.

SHANNXI: MA WENRUI ADDRESSES MEETING ON TRAINING CADRES

SK131108 [Editorial Report SK] Xian Shannxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 12 August broadcasts a report on a speech delivered by Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shannxi Provincial CCP Committee. He said: "Socialist modernization is our central task in the present period and for a considerably long time to come. Our cadres are familiar with class struggle, but they are not familiar with socialist modernization. For this reason, it is an urgent and imperative task for us to step up ideological and political work and to intensify the training of cadres." He called for a province wide study movement and a large-scale publicity campaign involving everyone in the province so as to promote the work of the four modernizations.

The report states that Ma Wenrui set forth the following requirements for training cadres: In the 3-year period of readjustment of the national economy, all grassroots cadres should, through study and practice, grasp the basic principles of Marxism, have a level of scientific and cultural knowledge equivalent to that of a high school graduate or higher, understand well the work in their respective fields and be able to apply the scientific management method. Cadres at higher levels should have a firm grasp of the work and policy in their pertinent fields.

Ma Wenrui, the report adds, expounded on Lenin's teaching that more attention should be paid to the economy than to politics. In this regard, he said: "In the present period and for some time to come, we should attach great importance to the economic theories and policies in educating the cadres. In doing propaganda work, we should give priority to the publicity of our economic policies. In short, our main efforts should be devoted to the study of economic questions and to economic construction."

According to the report, Ma Wenrui pointed out that "we should continue the discussions on the question of the criterion for truth, straighten out conscientiously our ideological line and do our best in improving the party's work style. During the second half of this year, earnest efforts should be made to study the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC, in particular, Comrade Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government."

The report also states that Ma Wenrui made the following remark: "Party organizations at all levels should strengthen their leadership in training the cadres. No 1 and No 2 leaders should personally attend to this matter. Capable and prestigious comrades should be appointed to take charge of the party schools. Party committees should have a clear understanding about the current situation of the work of training cadres. They should evaluate the work on a periodic basis and help solve problems, if any, as regards the difficulties being experienced by party and cadre schools due to poor material conditions. They should do their best to seek solutions. On the other hand, party and cadre schools at all levels are requested to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of plain living and ardent struggle and operate in an industrious and thrifty way."

TIANJIN RIBAO CITES NEED TO LEARN FROM FOREIGN EXPERIENCES

SK131341 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Aug 79 SK

[Report on Tianjin RIBAO commentator's article: "Emancipate Minds and Learn From Foreign Experiences in Enterprise Management"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article states: Tianjin motors plant has scored initial success in learning from the experiences of the (Komats) manufacturing firm of Japan in comprehensive quality control.

This shows that in light of actual needs to learn from and apply foreign advanced experiences in enterprise management, in order to raise the level of our enterprise management, constitutes an important issue in the course of speeding up the modernization of socialist industries. We should emancipate our minds and pay attention to learning from foreign advanced experiences in enterprise management.

The article states that some of our enterprises are in pretty good shape as regards technology and equipment. However, why do they lag behind in labor productivity, product quality, production cost and other aspects? Some equipment of our enterprises is imported from foreign countries. But, why can't such equipment be used to full capacity? One of the main reasons is that our enterprise management is backward. Without advanced methods of management, advanced technology and equipment are useless. The administrative methods used in small-scale production do not fit in with the needs of the socialist large-scale production. To solve this contradiction we should learn from advanced administrative methods for modernized production and advanced experiences in this regard.

BEIJING MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION FEATURED IN 'BEIJING REVIEW'

OW140742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--Beijing over the last 30 years has put up three and a half times as many buildings measured in terms of floor space as existed in the capital at the time of liberation. This includes about 30 million square metres of housing. But the rapid increase in population and the imbalance between the construction of factory buildings and housing projects has still left the city with a serious housing shortage.

This is stated in an article in the current issue of the weekly journal Beijing REVIEW (published here in English and four other foreign languages) which sums up the experience gained in transforming this ancient city, with its majestic buildings built many centuries ago, into a modern city.

The article cites Tiananmen Square at the heart of the city as an example. Formerly no buildings in the city were allowed to be higher than the imperial palace near the square. The main entrance to the palace and the courtyard outside Tiananmen gate were enclosed by ochre walls to keep the populace out.

Today, Tiananmen Square is no longer a forbidden zone, the preserve of a feudal monarch the article says. It has been rebuilt into a magnificent, open and spacious public square. The ochre walls and inconsequential buildings have been pulled down to make the square several times larger. The boulevard which cuts through the square has been widened to 120 metres and now extends beyond its original 3.7-kilometres, being now 40 kilometres long. It is now the city's main east-west thoroughfare.

The construction of the public square, including the erection of the Great Hall of the People, the Museum of the Chinese Revolution and Chinese History, and Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, has relegated the old architectural ensemble of the Forbidden City to a less important position.

Over the last 30 years, many new buildings, new streets and new industrial and commercial enterprises have sprung up, the article notes. At the same time, attention has been paid to keeping the ancient buildings and the old city layout intact as much as possible to make the old and the new complement each other.

The article points out that the urban population of Beijing has grown from 1.6 million in 1949 to 3.95 million in 1978 (exclusive of the rural population on the outskirts). A pressing question confronting Beijing is how to bring urban population growth under control.

The fundamental solution is to lower the rate of natural population increase. The rate of natural population growth in Beijing has gone down from 35.3 per thousand in 1963 to 6.8 per thousand last year. Efforts are continuing to lower it still further. Another approach to holding down the population inside the city proper, the article says, envisages the building of several industrial centres in a planned way on the outer environs of the capital, complete with housing estates and service facilities. This programme, currently underway, will see a dozen or more such "satellite" towns surrounding the capital.

One such is the petro-chemical district in Fangshan County, some 50 kilometres southwest of the city proper. Most of the 100,000 inhabitants in this satellite township either work in the Fangshan Petro-Chemical Company or are dependants of these workers.

Industries are being set up in the rural communes on the outskirts of Beijing to absorb the surplus rural work force resulting from agricultural mechanization and to prevent a massive influx of people into the city.

There are still many problems with regard to construction in Beijing, the article notes. About 1,000 projects are to be built every year, but owing to the shortage of builders and building materials, the capital construction programme has been overextended and many projects have remained uncompleted for a number of years. This has caused tremendous waste of manpower, materials and financial resources. Also, the imbalance between the construction of factory buildings and housing projects (relatively few housing projects and ancillary facilities are built) has resulted in a housing shortage, traffic jams and a lack of shops, service trade buildings, medical and cultural establishments and other public facilities.

Much more attention is being paid to the construction of urban housing in the current readjustment of the national economy, according to the article. A case in point is that of the 30 odd multistorey buildings on Qiansanmen Street. Designers had planned shops, service trade buildings, gas, water and electric power facilities for these buildings. But, because of anarchist tendencies under the gang of four, construction did not take place according to plan and organized procedures. Construction underground lagged behind that on the surface. As a result, most of the buildings are still not usable.

Ancillary engineering work is now being speeded up and people are now moving into these new flats. This year, 2.6 million square metres of housing will be built to ease the housing shortage in Beijing.

To improve city traffic, the article says, the old city walls and most decorated arches and other edifices which were adversely affecting traffic have been demolished since 1949. Several main roads have been extended or connected up to others and new ones have been built. The total length of roads is now nine times what it was in 1949, and the surface area 11 times.

Yet the number of motor vehicles has grown and three million bicycles now clog the roads of Beijing. Traffic gets snarled up and there are frequent traffic jams. Accidents often occur. The plan today is to build up a road network in Beijing on the basis of the existing checkerboard of roads, put in inner circular roads and beltways and a network of radial roads. Three flyovers have been completed on main roads and another five are under construction. Beijing has built its first 24 kilometres of underground railway.

Efforts have also been made to reduce environmental pollution, the article says. A programme to control sources of pollution affecting the rivers and reservoirs serving the city is under way. About half of the 14,000 chimneys, kilns and other boilers in the city have been reconstructed to cut down smog. In addition to conducting research on pollution control, the municipality is establishing a citywide monitoring network.

Trees are planted every year to improve the natural environment. This year, Beijing has planted half a million trees inside the city and about half the barren hills on the outskirts have also been afforested.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN NEW PRODUCTS--The No. 2 Machinery Industry Bureau of Tianjin Municipality has paid great attention to promoting scientific research and making new products. As a result, 37 new products were turned out in the first half of this year. Examples are a digital calculating device used in connection with the ship and car-loading work, a color television camera and a color video recorder. All these new products were put into production. The bureau fulfilled 57 percent of the annual production plan in the first half of the year. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Aug 79 SK]

TIANJIN TV CAMERA--The Tianjin Electrical Technology Research Institute has made a closed-circuit color television camera for use in medical education. With this camera installed at a proper place in the operating room, the medical students in the classroom can see from screen what is being done on the operating table. When used with a video recorder, activities can be taperecorded for future reference. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Aug 79 SK]

TIANJIN LASER--The Tianjin Municipal Laser Technology Research Institute has made an improved helium-neon gas laser. Because of its characteristic structure, the new instrument uses less electricity than conventional models and its production cost is also lower. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Aug 79 SK]

TIANJIN BIRTH CONTROL--The Tianjin Agricultural Commission recently held a telephone conference on birth control work in rural areas. Attending the conference were deputy secretaries and responsible persons in charge of birth control from suburban areas, districts, counties, communes and production brigades. The deputy director of the Tianjin Agricultural Commission, (Zhang Jicai), spoke at the conference. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 9 Aug 79 SK]

YANG YICHEN, OTHER HEILONGJIANG LEADERS MEET PLA HEROES

OW130933 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] The report group of heroes and models of the self-defense counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border returned to Harbin after making reports in various localities in Heilongjiang Province. At 1730 on 12 August, responsible comrades of the Heilongjiang provincial CCP committee and revolutionary committee, the Heilongjiang Military District and PLA units stationed in the province cordially met with the members of the report group. Those responsible comrades included Yang Yichen, Chen Lei, [name indistinct], (Wang Zhao), Zhao Xingyuan, (Han Wenhuan), (Jia Xiaozhong), [name indistinct] and (Li Cunhou). Also present at the meeting were Zhang Ruilin and Wang Zhaozhi, vice chairmen of the Heilongjiang Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. During the meeting, the report group of heroes and models told about its reporting activities in various parts of Heilongjiang.

Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Heilongjiang Military District, and Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, thanked and saw to the comfort of the report group comrades on behalf of the army men and people of Heilongjiang.

They said: By listening to the reports made by the report group of heroes and models, the army men and people of Heilongjiang have received a profound education in patriotism and revolutionary heroism. The reports will further broaden and deepen the campaign to learn from the heroes by taking actions in the province and will arouse the people's enthusiasm for working hard to build socialism and accelerate the four modernizations.

During the meeting, Comrades Yang Yichen and Li Lian presented the members of the report group with photograph albums of the group's activities in Heilongjiang Province.

Heroes Report Group Departure

OW131752 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] The 12-member report group of combat heroes and models in the self-defense counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border successfully concluded their report tour of this province and left Harbin by train at noon 13 August.

Since their arrival in Heilongjiang on the morning of 23 July, these combat heroes and models toured Harbin, Daqing, Qiqihar, Heihe, Zhenbao Island, Mudanjiang, Hejiang, Suihua, and Hegang, where they made reports to local army men and civilians on 65 occasions. A total of 578,000 persons listened to their reports.

Present at the Harbin railway station to see the group off were responsible comrades of the party, government and army organizations of the province, Harbin Municipality and Songhua Jiang Prefecture, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Jianfei, Wang Jinzi, (Wang Youlin), (Wang Zhao), Xingyuan, Wang Weizhi, (Zheng Zhilie), (Tang Wenhua), (Du Zeping), (Zhou Shufeng), (Li Siyuan), (Xia Guangya), (Jiao Xiaodong), (Li Haibo), (Xu Qingdao), (Li Honghou), (Yang Jureren), (Xu Fengfu), (Wang Xinting), (Zhao Yusheng), (Xing Jingao), and (Guo Haode).

I. 14 Aug 79

S 2

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

Prior to their departure, all comrades of the report group were received by the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district and PLA units stationed in Heilongjiang, Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun, (Wang Zhao), Zhao Xingyuan, (Tang Wenhuan), (Jiao Xiaodong), (Zuo Zhengping), and (Li Honghou). Present on the occasion were Vice Chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee Zhang Ruilin and Wang Zhaozhi.

On behalf of Heilongjiang's army and civilians, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, and provincial CCP committee secretary Li Lian extended thanks to the comrades of the report group of combat heroes and models.

HEILONGJIANG TO HOLD BUSINESS SURVEY, REGISTRATION

OW110647 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpt] Implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, the Heilongjiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently decided to conduct a general survey and registration of all industrial enterprises in the province.

A responsible person of the provincial industry and commerce bureau talked to the reporter of this station on the question of the general survey and registration of enterprises. He said that China is a socialist country. Its entire national economy must be developed proportionately and in a planned way. To insure the achievement of this goal, administrative measures as well as state targets, policies and decrees are necessary. Enterprise registration is an effective measure for the control of enterprises.

The responsible person said: An industrial and commercial administration department is charged with the responsibility of considering and approving legitimate applications for business registration and of issuing business licences. In addition it has the authority to notify departments concerned to suspend loans and to stop the supply of raw and semi-finished materials and goods to those enterprises that violate the law and decrees. It may even impose fines on such enterprises, suspend their business for a limited number of days or revoke their license. Using these measures, the administration department can see to it that enterprises are earnestly implementing the state policies, laws and decrees and that they develop along the socialist road.

The responsible person pointed out that because of the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four in recent years, industrial and commercial enterprise registration work has let up. Development of enterprises has not been well controlled. Enterprises freely open, close business or change the nature of their business. They do whatever they want or engage in whatever business that gives them profits. Some constantly change their business. Some even deliberately undermine the profitable co-operative relations of other enterprises in order to expand their own business. This has damaged the proportionate development of the national economy. Take the tobacco industry, for instance. The three plants previously in existence were more than adequate for the province, considering its resources. Because of the large profits these tobacco plants were making, however, the number of tobacco plants has increased to 14 in 3 to 5 years. The result is that they compete for the limited raw materials available, and no one gets enough. The purpose of the recent decision of the provincial revolutionary committee to hold a general survey and registration of all industrial enterprises in the province is to conduct a general checkup on enterprises so as to provide a basis for readjusting the national economy.

I. 14 Aug 79

S 3

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG FARM-MACHINE OPERATORS PRODUCTIVITY PRAISED

OW110313 Beijing XINHUA in English 0300 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)--A mechanized farming group of young people has achieved the best productivity rate in Heilongjiang Province, reports the CHINA YOUTH DAILY today.

The twenty-two young machine operators belong to the Xingshisi production brigade of Yinhe people's commune in Gannan County. They work 400 hectares of land with 21 tractors of all sizes, one combine harvester, 45 diesel engines, one truck and 70 other farm machines. The annual amount of work per horsepower reached about 22 standard hectares, 9 hectares more than the standard specified by the province. The cost per hectare is about 5.10 yuan, 2.9 yuan less than the province's standard.

The high efficiency of this farming group has helped free 70 per cent of the brigade's manpower to raise pigs, sheep and poultry and engage in sericulture and bee-keeping. The living standards of the brigade have thus greatly improved, and the brigade is now able to provide free nursery care, free schooling, free medical care, free vegetables and free electricity.

These young people had no regular training as machine operators. They started learning to operate and repair the machine only a few years ago at an evening school run by the brigade.

They not only do farm work but also renovate some of their own machines. In the past few years, they have made or improved 17 pieces of farm equipment including the corn thresher.

The CHINA YOUTH DAILY calls on all Chinese youth to learn from them and become a crack force in China's drive to mechanize agriculture.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG DAIRY PRODUCTS--Harbin, 9 Aug--Heilongjiang Province produced more than 4,910 dan of dairy products during the first half of this year, an increase of 10 per cent over the same period last year. The products include powdered milk, butter, cheese, condensed milk and chocolate powered milk among others. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0230 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG JOB OPPORTUNITIES--According to the Heilongj'ang RIBAO, Heilongjiang Province has since July 1978 found jobs for 180,000 young people. Continued efforts are now being made to place another 130,000 young people awaiting jobs. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG TV UNIVERSITY--The Heilongjiang Provincial Broadcast and TV University was recently established with the approval of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee. This university is under the supervision of the provincial educational bureau and the provincial broadcasting administration. The courses being offered include advanced mathematics, physics, chemistry and english. Current enrollment totals more than 18,000 students. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW]

QINGHAI PREFECTURE CELEBRATES 25TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW120838 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW

[Station report on celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Haixi Monggol-Tibetan-Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture--portions recorded]

[Excerpts] Delingha, prefectural seat of the Haixi Autonomous Prefecture, was astir with rejoicing today. Red flags fluttered over every street. Dressed in their holiday best, the representatives of the people of all nationalities joined people from all walks of life in Delingha in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Haixi Monggol-Tibetan-Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture. Some 10,000 persons attended a celebration meeting at the people's stadium. The meeting was presided over by Comrade (Zeng Ba), vice chairman of the autonomous prefecture. Messages of greetings from the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the (CPPCC National Committee), the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee, the Qinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the provincial military district were read at the meeting. A speech was delivered by Comrade (Yang Laoyong), party committee secretary and chairman of the revolutionary committee of Haixi Autonomous Prefecture and the top political commissar of the Haixi Military Subdistrict.

Comrade (Yang Laoyong) said: [Begin recording] Under the brilliancy of the party's policy on nationalities, democratic reform and socialist transformation have been successfully completed in the Haixi Monggol-Tibetan-Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture in the past 25 years. A new relationship of unity and mutual assistance has been established among the people of different nationalities. They have devoted themselves to building socialism and pushing forward development in other fields. Comparing 1978 with 1953, the year before the founding of the Haixi Autonomous Prefecture, the total output value of industry and animal husbandry has increased eightfold and twofold respectively, and total grain output was risen fourfold. Local industry, handicraft industry and agricultural sideline production have developed out of nothing." [End recording]

Speeches were also delivered by Comrade (Yang Jiashan), vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, who attended the celebrations on behalf of the NPC Nationalities Affairs Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and Comrade Xi Houba, vice chairman of the Qinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee, who is head of the provincial party-government-PLA delegation. Their speeches were warmly supported by the people of all nationalities.

XINJIANG PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING ON POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

OW110622 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to a XINJIANG RIBAO report, the regional party committee held a work conference on implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals from 20 to 28 July in Urumqi. Responsible party and government leaders, Zhou Renshan, Song Zhihe, Zhang Shigong, (Huang Luobin), Li Jiayu, (A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi), (Han Jingcao), (Li Guang), (Huang Cheng), Zhang Siming and (You Zimo) attended the conference. Present at the conference were responsible persons of various regional departments, commissions, offices and bureaus and universities and colleges; responsible persons for implementing policy on intellectuals in various prefectures, autonomous prefectures and counties and some regimental farms; and representatives of intellectuals from various parts of Xinjiang--more than 350 people in all.

During the conference, Comrade Zhou Renshan, second secretary of the Xinjiang regional party committee, made an important speech. Comrade (Han Jingcao), Standing Committee member and head of the group for implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals of regional party committee, delivered a report entitled "Fully Recognize the Intellectuals' Role in the New Long March and Do a Better Job in Implementing Policy on Intellectuals." The leading group of the conference also invited the representatives of intellectuals attending the conference to a separate discussion meeting and listened to their demands and opinions.

The conference held that since May last year, when the regional party committee held a discussion meeting on intellectuals, great achievements have been made in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals. According to incomplete statistics, 85 percent of the cases involving intellectuals in Xinjiang that need to be reexamined have been reexamined, and great achievements have also been made in removing the label of rightists from those who were wrongly labeled. According to the principle of matching one's work with one's training and making the best use of people's talents, work has been done to readjust the employment of intellectuals whose jobs had nothing to do with what they were trained for. Incomplete statistics show that in the scientific and technological field there are about 13,000 intellectuals in the region who are not doing what they are trained for; among them about 4,800 need to have their jobs readjusted; and more than 3,300, or 75 percent, have already had their jobs readjusted or have returned to their original jobs. Since the regional science conference was held in January last year, more than 1,100 intellectuals in the region have been admitted to the party. The rapid implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals has greatly aroused the intellectuals' revolutionary spirit and socialist enthusiasm.

The conference held that although great achievements have been made in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals in the region, there are still quite a few problems, some quite serious. Progress is still slow in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals, and the work style is not quite effective. For example, a number of cases in which intellectuals were unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged and sentenced still have not been redressed or not thoroughly redressed; some intellectuals are given wrong jobs, and the situation in which people are not doing what they were trained for is not yet completely corrected; the poor work and living conditions for some intellectuals have yet to be improved; politically, intellectuals are still being discriminated against; and the enthusiasm of many intellectuals has not been fully aroused. Now a considerable number of intellectuals, especially scientific and technological personnel, are unwilling to work in Xinjiang.

The conference pointed out: As far as the leadership of the party is concerned, it should show care about the intellectuals and quickly and fully implement the party's policy toward intellectuals. The intellectuals should cultivate a sense of pride as masters of the socialist country, continue to overcome the difficulties ahead, and must not leave their honorable construction jobs in Xinjiang because of the poor working and living conditions.

Comrade Zhou Renshan made an important speech at the conference on 27 July. Comrade Zhou Renshan then analyzed the situation in the autonomous region and emphasized the importance in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals. He pointed out: To do a good job in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals, the key lies in the party committee.

Leading cadres of party committees at various levels must conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist political economy; study the socialist economic laws; study the economic laws governing socialist construction in Xinjiang; study the series of instructions by Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and the party Central Committee on the four modernizations and on intellectuals; deeply understand that science and technology is a productive force and that the key to accomplishing the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology; understand the vanguard and backbone role of the intellectuals in modernizing science and technology; recognize the fundamental change in the class status of intellectuals in our country; and recognize that the overwhelming majority of the intellectuals have become a part of the working class, a force we must rely upon.

Comrade Zhou Renshan said: Xinjiang is a multinational region. In developing and strengthening the ranks of intellectuals, special emphasis should be placed on training specialists among the minority nationalities in scientific and technological, educational, cultural and public health and other fields. Comrade Zhou Renshan said in conclusion: We hope that scientific and technological workers, philosophic workers and social scientists, educational and cultural workers, literary and art workers, journalist and publishing workers, medical and health workers and intellectuals in other fields of all nationalities, as well as party and government cadres, will, under the leadership of the party, strengthen unity, learn from one another, make concerted efforts, do a good job in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals, do their own work well in all fields, and, especially, in the first battle to accomplish the four modernizations, lay a solid foundation for Xinjiang's socialist modernization to develop in a big way.

Comrade (Han Jingcao) delivered his report at the conference on 20 July. His report is divided into four parts: The first part sums up the achievements made by the people of all nationalities throughout Xinjiang in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals under the leadership of the regional party committee and party committees at various levels in the past year or so and the problems they have encountered.

The second part stresses that to do a better job in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals and mobilize the mighty force of intellectuals to devote themselves to the great cause of socialist modernization, it is imperative to fully recognize the intellectuals' important position and role in our country's revolution and construction and fully understand the special importance of the question of intellectuals in the new historical period.

The third part puts forward the current tasks that must be successfully carried out: (1) continue to do a good job in reexamining and redressing cases in which intellectuals were unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged and sentenced; (2) do a good job from start to finish in readjusting the work for those who are on wrong jobs so that they can do what they were trained to do and give full play to their talents; (3) fully trust and boldly use specialists in all fields and give them jobs with authority and responsibility; and (4) strive to improve working and living conditions for the intellectuals.

In the fourth part of his report Comrade (Han Jingcao) pointed out emphatically: To do a good job in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals, it is necessary to further strengthen the leadership by party committees at various levels over this task.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

8-14-79

Q

